

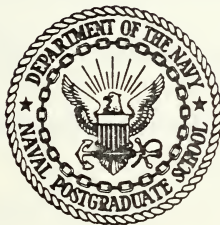
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A FINITE ELEMENT
COMPUTER CODE AND ASSOCIATED PRE-AND
POSTPROCESSOR INTO AE4101 AND AE4102
(FLIGHT VEHICLE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS I AND II)

Dennis M. Losh

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THESIS

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COMPUTER CODE AND ASSOCIATED PRE-AND
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(FLIGHT VEHICLE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS I AND II)

by

Dennis M. Losh

December 1976

Thesis Advisor:

Robert E. Ball

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20. (continued)

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by

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requirements for the degree of

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December 1976

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The objectives of the project described in this thesis were to : 1) provide the documentation that is needed for a Naval Postgraduate School student to use the general purpose finite element computer program called SAP IV, and 2) to make available, and prepare the users manual for, a pre-and postprocessor program called SUBROUTINE PSAP. This subroutine, which was developed at the NASA Langley Research Center, has been modified to specifically plot the finite element model geometry for SAP IV models and to postprocess displacement data for those models on the NPS Calcomp Model 765 Plotter. The input and output for SAP IV and SUBROUTINE PSAP are discussed in detail. The codes have been used successfully in AE 4102, Flight Vehicle Structural Analysis II.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS SOFTWARE PACKAGES

The past decade has seen great strides in the field of computer software packages that have been developed for use in structural analysis. A great deal of time and effort has been expended in the development and distribution of these packages. Today there are structural analysis computer programs for almost every conceivable structure an engineer could desire to analyze. The types of analyses performed by a given package vary widely and may include features for linear or nonlinear materials, static analysis, dynamic analysis, buckling analysis, and nonlinear dynamic analysis, to name only a few. These programs can be grouped into two major categories - special purpose or general purpose.

In order to expose the students at the Naval Postgraduate School to the use of a general purpose structural analysis program, as well as to provide the capability of using such a program in research work, the finite element structural analysis program SAP IV (Reference 1) was acquired and made operational at the Naval Postgraduate School by Professor Gilles Cantin of the Mechanical Engineering Department. SAP IV can perform linear static and dynamic analyses on one-, two-, and three-dimensional structures.

B. PRE-AND POSTPROCESSORS FOR STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS PROGRAMS

After the development of a large number of structural analysis programs, users began to recognize that a disparity existed between efficient general purpose structural analysis programs and optimum utilization of these programs. Many of today's software structural analysis packages, such as SAP IV, require the user to prepare and reduce tremendous amounts of data. The need existed for some aids in processing and reducing these large quantities of data. Consequently, there have been many pre- and postprocessors developed for a specific use as well as for a general use basis during the past several years. The value of a given processing package lies in its ability to aid the user in preparing his model geometry, in his data checks, and in processing the output in an easily understood fashion. One of the most effective means utilized in preparing or reducing data is through the use of visual displays, whether they be designed primarily for graphic presentations, such as the Strömberg-Carlson, or for paper plots, such as Calcomp. This ability to visually display input and output data is a highly valuable tool for the structural analyst.

C. THESIS MOTIVATION

The desire to have a pre- and postprocessor that could be used in conjunction with the general purpose structural analysis program SAP IV prompted the acquisition and implementation of a general use plotting package by this author. After researching the possible options, an existing program was obtained from Anamet Laboratories, San Carlos,

California. The program was originally developed at the Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia by Gary L. Giles for use with modern digital computers. The program, details of which can be found in Reference 2, generates oblique orthographic projections of three-dimensional finite element models and is distinguished by its provisions for generality, ease of use, different display options, and computational speed. The computer code was written for use on CDC 6000 series machines and had to be modified somewhat for use on the NPS 360/67. The modified version of the program is now available for use with the NPS Calcomp Plotter Model 765.

The primary purpose of this thesis is to provide the necessary documentation in order that students enrolled at the Naval Postgraduate School, and specifically in the courses AE 4101, 4102 (Flight Vehicle Structural Analysis I and II respectively), can, with a minimum of difficulty, effectively utilize SAP IV and its now-functional pre-and postprocessor PSAP. The remainder of this thesis is broken down into two major subdivisions,

1) II. GUIDE TO THE USE OF SAP IV AT THE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

2) III. GUIDE TO THE USE OF SUBROUTINE PSAP, A PRE-AND POSTPROCESSOR FOR SAP IV

Appendices A and B of this work provide detailed examples for the input preparation and output reduction of data using both SAP IV and SUBROUTINE PSAP.

II. GUIDE TO THE USE OF SAP IV AT NPS

A. DESCRIPTION OF SAP IV

SAP IV is a general purpose structural analysis digital computer program that can provide a finite element solution for both the static and dynamic analysis of linear structural systems. A detailed user's manual is contained in Reference 1. The program has the capacity to analyze very large three-dimensional systems, as well as small systems, with no loss in efficiency. SAP IV, which is coded in FORTRAN IV, is a very flexible program and can be considered a very efficient aid to the analyst. The purpose of this section is to provide the necessary additional documentation, above that provided in Reference 1, for a student at the Naval Postgraduate School to make use of the program.

The methods of analysis and the construction of the program are not included in this section, but can be found in Reference 1. The program contains nine finite elements of the following types:

- (a) three-dimensional truss element,
- (b) three-dimensional beam element,
- (c) plane stress and plane strain element,
- (d) two-dimensional solid element,
- (e) three-dimensional solid element,
- (f) variable-number-nodes thick shell and three-dimensional element,
- (g) thin plate or thin shell element,

- (h) boundary element,
- (i) pipe element (tangent and bend).

There are numerous options and combinations of static and dynamic analysis that are available to the user of the program. Reference 1 provides specific details of the many available user options.

B. COMPUTER CARD DECK PREPARATION AT NPS FOR SAP IV

Figure 1 outlines the overall computer card deck necessary to access and utilize SAP IV as it is currently operational at NPS. A complete detailed breakdown of the necessary IBM job control cards follows on the next page.


```

// ( STANDARD GREEN JOB CARD )
//GO EXEC PGM=SAP,REGION=260K
//STEPLIB DD UNIT=2321,VOL=SER=CEL002,DISP=SHR,
// DSN=F0559.SAPLM
//GO.FT01F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(6,6)),
// DCB=(RECFM=VSB,LRECL=1284,BLKSIZE=2572)
//GO.FT02F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(6,6)),
// DCB=(RECFM=VSB,LRECL=1284,BLKSIZE=2572)
//GO.FT03F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(6,6)),
// DCB=(RECFM=VSB,LRECL=1284,BLKSIZE=2572)
//GO.FT04F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(6,6)),
// DCB=(RECFM=VSB,LRECL=1284,BLKSIZE=2572)
//GO.FT05F001 DD DDNAME=SYSIN

//GO.FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=A,SPACE=(CYL,(3,1)),
// DCB=(RECFM=FBA,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=1330)
//GO.FT07F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(6,6)),
// DCB=(RECFM=VSB,LRECL=1284,BLKSIZE=2572)
//GO.FT08F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(6,6)),
// DCB=(RECFM=VSB,LRECL=1284,BLKSIZE=2572)
//GO.FT09F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(6,6)),
// DCB=(RECFM=VSB,LRECL=1284,BLKSIZE=2572)
//GO.FT10F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(6,6)),
// DCB=(RECFM=VSB,LRECL=1284,BLKSIZE=2572)
//GO.FT11F001 DD SYSOUT=B,SPACE=(TRK,(20,2)),
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=7200)
//GO.SYSIN DD *

```

(SAP IV --- DATA)

```

/ ( STANDARD NPS EOF CARD )

```

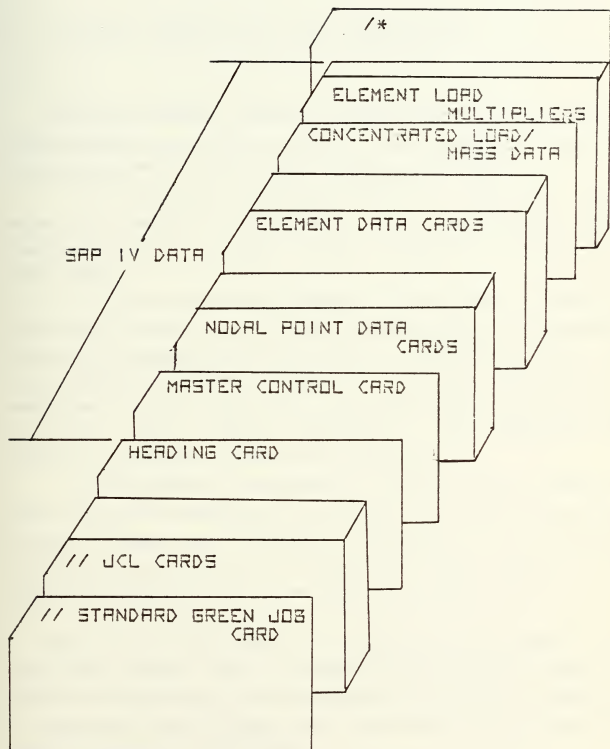



Figure 1 - SAP IV DECK SET-UP

After the //GO.SYSIN DD * card, the deck of SAP IV data that is prepared according to the instructions in the appendices of Reference 1 follows. Following the SAP IV data is the standard NPS end-of-file card (/*) .

C. HELPFUL POINTS ON DATA DECK PREPARATION

There are several possible areas where a user can err in his preparation of data for SAP IV. The following items are representative of a few common sources of error.

- 1) Particular attention should be directed toward using the correct formats and correct card columns in key punching data on cards. (i.e., integer formats, right justified)

- 2) The program has several internal data generation features inherent in it. Simply because data were generated during the program execution does not necessarily mean they were generated correctly. Errors in the user- prepared input cards used in data generation can cause severe discrepancies to occur during program execution. The generated data should be carefully checked for accuracy.

- 3) In order to terminate a given problem a number of blank cards are necessary at the end of the input data deck. Specific points of interest pertaining to the problem of termination can be found in Reference 1 under note (1) on page II.1 and in note (1) on the top of page V.2.

SAP IV has a wide range of options where a clever user can fully exploit the full capabilities of the program. The detailed description of these features is found in Reference 1; however, the following list summarizes a few of the more useful options and features.

- 1) Data check only mode of execution.
- 2) Nodal point and element data generation capabilities.
- 3) Five different types of analysis.
 - a. static analysis
 - b. eigenvalue /vector solution
 - c. forced dynamic response by mode superposition
 - d. response spectrum analysis
 - e. direct step by step integration
- 4) Automatic punched computer card output of displacement results. This feature was added to the program by this author to make possible graphic postprocessing.

The foregoing discussion is not intended to be a complete diagnostic summary of SAP IV, but rather an aid to the student who desires to get started using the program as it currently exists on the NPS IBM 360/67. The above discussion, along with a copy of Reference 1, should provide a jumping off place for a novice structural analyst. A complete example of the job control cards and input data deck for a static truss analysis can be found in Appendix A.

D. ALTERATION OF SAP IV AT NPS

Because SAP IV is a very flexible program, it is possible for a user to make modifications to the basic program. The computer code is complex, but it is not overly difficult to modify parts of the program in order to satisfy a specific user need. A method that has proven successful for this author, in the modification of a SAP IV subroutine to provide punched output of displacement data, and to create a personal version of SAP IV, is outlined in this section.

The first step is to define the subroutine name that the user wishes to modify. A listing of the source program is available through Professor R. E. Ball, Department of Aeronautics, or Professor G. Cantin, Department of Mechanical Engineering. Having defined those portions of the program for which modification is desired, the next step is to obtain a punched copy of those desired routines by using the following format.

```
// (STANDARD NPS JOB CARD)
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A,SPACE=(TRK,(10,1))
//SYSUT1 DD DISP=SHR,UNIT=2321,VOL=SER=CEL001,
// DSN=F0099.SAPSR
//SYSUT2 DD SYSOUT=B
//SYSIN DD *
    PUNCH TYPORG=PO,MAXNAME=2
    MEMBER NAME=(SUBROUTINE NAME)
/*
```

NOTE: SUBROUTINE NAME is the name of the SAP IV subroutine required.

With the desired routine decks now in hand, the necessary changes can be incorporated into the subroutine deck and an object deck is then obtained as follows:

```
// (STANDARD NPS JOB CARD)
// EXEC PORTCD
// PORT.SYSIN DD *
(MODIFIED FORTRAN SOURCE DECK)
/*
```

The next and final step is to take the object deck obtained in the previous step and insert it into the proper position in the control cards that are illustrated on the following page.


```

// (STANDARD GREEN JOB CARD)
// EXEC LGO,PARM,LINK=.OVLY,XREF,LIST,
//LINK,SYSMOD DD DSN=F0559,SAPLM(SAP),UNIT=2321,VOL=SER=CEL002,
//DISP=(NEW,KEEP),SPACE=(CYL(35,2,2)),LABEL=RETPD=90
//LINK,SYSOUT DD SPACE=(CYL(2,1))
//LINK.SYSIN DD DSN=F0099.SAPLM,UNIT=2321,VOL=SER=CEL001,DISP=SHR
//LINK.LIBRARY DD *
//LINK.SYSIN DD *

( MODIFIED FORTRAN OBJECT DECK )

INCLUDE LIBRARY(SAP)
ENTRY MAIN
OVERLAY A
INSERT ADOSTF,BOUND,CLAMP,INL,RUSS,SESOL,TRUSS
OVERLAY A
INSERT BEAM,NEWBM,SLAVE,TEAM,NEWB
OVERLAY A
INSERT CROSS,DOT,ELAW,FORMB,PLANE,PLNAX,POSINV,QUAD,VECTOR
OVERLAY A
INSERT BRICK8,DERIV,LOAD,LOSTR,PRIST,THREED
OVERLAY A
INSERT CSTSTR,LCTMDM,LCT9ST,LSISTR,QDCGS,QTSHEL,SHELL,SLCCT,SLST,
STRETR,DCOS,PLATE,TRPRD,QTSARG,TRIARG,TRANSF
OVERLAY A
INSERT CROSS2,DER3DS,FACEPR,FNCT,INP21,SUL21,SSLAW,ST8R21,THDFE,
VECTR2,GAUSS
OVERLAY A
INSERT BENDOC,BENDKS,PINVER,PIPE,PIPEK,PIPES2,PIPES3,SELECT,
TANGDC,TANGKS,PIPEC
OVERLAY A
INSERT BANDT,DECOMP,EIGSOL,INVECT,JACOBI,MODES,REDBAK,SBLOCK,
SCHECK,SECND,SOLEIG,SSPCEB
OVERLAY A
INSERT DISPLR,DISPLY,ELOUTH,EMID,GMTN,HISTR,Y,LOAD1,LOAD2,PPLDT,
RESPON,STRSDI
OVERLAY A
INSERT ELOUTR,EMIDR,RESPEC,SD,SPECTR,STRESR
OVERLAY A
INSERT ADDMAS,ELOUTS,EMIDS,GROUND,INCLY,INOUT,INTHIS,LOADV,
PLOAD,REDVK,SDSPLY,SOLSTP,SPLUT,STEP,TRIFAC
NAME SAP
/ ( STANDARD NPS EOF CARD )

```


There are many options available in the creation of load module libraries and they are discussed in detail in Reference 4, sections II. and III. The portion of the preceding example control card deck that would necessitate modification is the //LINK.SYSLMOD card, where F0559.SAPLM(SAP) should be changed according the following format :

General format: Lnnnn. anyname

where L is :

S-student data set

F-faculty data set

nnnn is :

user number assigned

anyname is :

any unique name assigned by the user (1-6 characters in length with the first character alphabetic), and CEL002, should reflect an appropriate data cell with available space.

The procedure outlined above will create a modified version of SAP IV on a chosen data cell available to the user for a period of 90 days. The program can now be executed with appropriate modifications to the //STEPLIB card as discussed previously in section II. B. Any questions concerning the creation of load module libraries or their execution can be answered by any of the programing consultants on the first floor of Ingersoll Hall.

III. GUIDE TO THE USE OF SUBROUTINE PSAP, A PRE-AND POSTPROCESSOR FOR SAP IV

A. SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION

SUBROUTINE PSAP is a modified version of the oblique orthographic projection program that is found in Appendix B of Reference 2. The program, originally developed for use at the NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia, required some changes so that it could be used in conjunction with SAP IV and the NPS Model 765 Calcomp Plotter. The original version of the plotting package allowed for various geometry and displacement data input options. However, the subroutine, as currently filed, is constructed strictly for use with the input and output of SAP IV. With some slight modifications to the subroutine, it could be adapted to any number of different types of input geometry or displacement data decks. A method for accomplishing this is outlined in section III. C.

The current capability for generating oblique orthographic projections of SAP IV finite element models is limited to the following types of elements:

- 1) Type 1, Three-Dimensional Truss Elements
- 2) Type 2, Three-Dimensional Beam Elements
- 3) Type 3, Plane Stress Membrane Elements
- 4) Type 4, Two-Dimensional Finite Elements
- 5) Type 6, Plate and Shell Elements (Quadrilateral).

The undeformed topology of the finite element model, useful in checking input data, as well as the displaced topology

projection of the same model, can be obtained from PSAP. The subroutine contains many different options and permutations of those options, some of which are listed below.

- 1) plots of models annotated with grid point numbers of element numbers
- 2) plots of portions of models
- 3) exploded plots of model sections (i.e., line elements coincident with the edges of triangular or quadrilateral elements may be difficult to single out; program provides a capability to separate elements so that their absence or presence is easily detectable)
- 4) displacements superimposed on grid point coordinates of the undeformed structure
- 5) displacements represented as vectors extending the undisplaced grid points.

There are many more combinations of options that are available and will be more specifically outlined in the remainder of this section. Appendix B details a complete input-output example of a pin-jointed truss.

B. SUBROUTINE PSAP USE

1. General Set-up of Input Deck

In general, the correct sequence of computer cards required to utilize SUBROUTINE PSAP is shown schematically in Figure 2 and consists of eight separate major groups as follows:

- 1) a group of JCL cards and main program to allocate storage
- 2) a single card containing title information
- 3) Namelist OPTION containing values to determine if

proper storage allocation is available and specifying various program options

4) a geometry deck (SAP IV data deck) containing grid points and connectivity of the model

5) an optional single title card used to identify the deck of displacement data to be plotted

6) a single card containing the value of the total number of SAP IV load cases and an optional scale factor

7) the deck of displacement data to be plotted (output of the execution of SAP IV-static analysis)

8) Namelist PICT containing values to specify the type of plot desired and what information is to be included on the plots.

By repeating parts of the basic input data to the program, different plots of the same data can be generated.

2. Job Control Cards

The sequence of cards on the following page depicts the necessary JCL to execute SUBROUTINE PSAP.


```
// (STANDARD GREEN JOB CARD)
```

```
// EXEC FORTCLGP,REGION.GO=180K
```

```
//FCRT.SYSIN DD *
```

```
( MAIN PROGRAM )
```

```
/ ( STANDARD NPS EOF CARD )
```

```
//LINK.USDD DD UNIT=2321,VOL=SER=CELO02,DISP=SHR,
```

```
// DSN=F0559.PSAPLM
```

```
//LINK.SYSIN DD *
```

```
INCLUDE USDD(PSP)
```

```
ENTRY MAIN
```

```
/ ( STANDARD NPS EOF CARD )
```

```
//GO.FT10F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,
```

```
// SPACE=(CYL,(3,1)),
```

```
// DCB=(RECFM=VS,BLKSIZE=3520)
```

```
//GO.SYSIN DD *
```

```
( DATA --- STARTING WITH THE TITLE CARD --- SEE FIGURE 2)
```

```
/ ( STANDARD NPS EOF CARD )
```

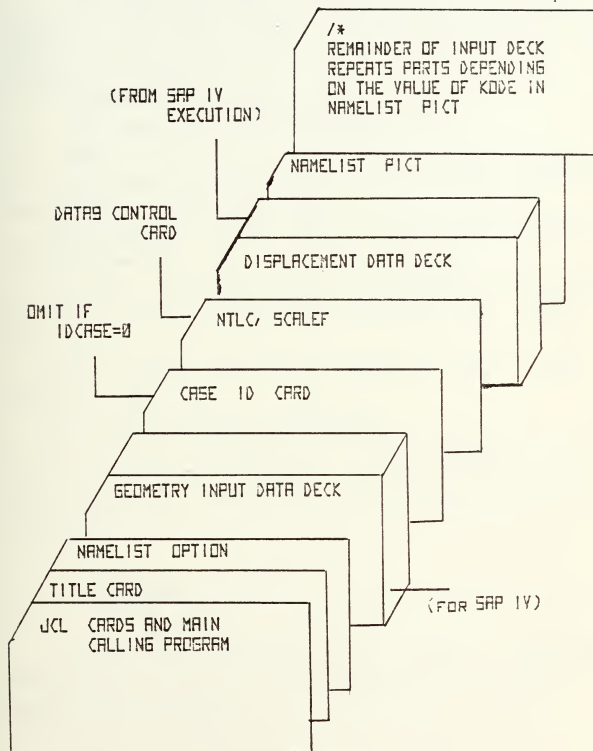



Figure 2 - PSAP INPUT CARD SEQUENCE

3. Main Program

The main program consists of three cards. It allocates the proper storage and calls SUBROUTINE PSAP. An example of a main program for a finite element model that contains 400 nodes is :

```
DIMENSION ZZZ (2800), DISPD (5,3,400)
CALL PSAP (ZZZ, 2800,DISPD,400)
END
```

The definition of the arguments used in calling SUBROUTINE PSAP (ZZZ, NZ, DISPD, NON) are :

ZZZ-blankcommon array used to store nodal coordinates and displacements

NZ-length of array ZZZ (NZ is determined by multiplying the number of nodes in the model by seven, i.e., $NZ = \text{no. of nodes} * 7$)

DISPD-a three dimensional working array used in subroutine DATA9

NON-number of nodes in the model

It is crucial to dimension ZZZ (7*NON) and DISPD (5,3,NON) correctly in the main program. Improper dimensioning of these arrays can cause output errors that are not readily traceable.

4. Title Card

This card contains any desired alphanumeric information in columns 1 to 80. The title will appear at the beginning of the plots.

5. Namelist OPTION

Namelists are a convenient means of inputting the names of several parameters along with their corresponding values. For the NPS IBM 360/67, the format for using namelists is as follows:

- 1) card 1-&name-beginning in card column 2 where name is the name of the subject namelist
- 2) succeeding cards- beginning in card column 2, the names of the variables and their values separated by commas
- 3) final card -&END-starting in card column 2.

An example of a namelist format is shown below:

```
col
2
↓
&OPTION
NNDEST = 400,NUDISP =1,
PSIZE =8.0
&END
```

Any or all parts of a defined namelist may be included, and each parameter may be specified in any order between the &name card and the &END card.

The description of the variable names in Namelist OPTION and their default values are contained in Reference 2. They are given here to assist the user in data preparation.

FORTTRAN name - Default value - Description

NNDEST - 1	The number of nodes(NON) as defined in the program
NUDISP - 1	0 x-direction displacements not to be input 1 x-direction displacements to be input

NVDISP - 1 0 y-direction displacements not to be input
 1 y-direction displacements to be input
 NWDISP - 1 0 z-direction displacements not to be input
 1 z-direction displacements to be input
 (NOTE: when SAP IV displacement data is to
 be used, NUDISP=NVDISP=NWDISP=1; for no
 displacement data NUDISP=NVDISP=NWDISP=0)
 KGEOM - 9 Specifies the subroutine and corresponding
 method of input for model geometry
 1 subroutine GEOM1, a user-supplied
 subroutine
 2 subroutine GEOM2, a user-supplied
 subroutine
 9 subroutine GEOM9, reads in grid points and
 element data specifically from a SAP IV data
 deck
 KATA - 9 Specifies the subroutine and corresponding
 method of input for displacement data
 1 subroutine DATA1, a user-supplied
 subroutine
 2 subroutine DATA2, a user-supplied
 subroutine
 9 subroutine DATA9, reads a punched output
 displacement deck from execution of SAP IV
 NVALUS - 0 NOT INCORPORATED-ALLOW DEFAULT
 IRESEQ - 1 Grid point numbers are stored in the program
 from 1 to the total number of grid points
 0 no internal resequencing of grid points
 necessary; they are already in ascending
 order starting with 1
 1 resequence grid points from lowest grid
 point number to highest grid point number
 KPLOT - 1 Specifies the type of output device to be
 used (ALLOW DEFAULT)
 XSPACE - 5.0 Space between plots in the y-direction, in
 inches(see Figure 3 for an explanation of

axis orientation)

PSIZE - 10.0 Paper size in x-direction, in inches(used in
scaling of plots to insure this dimension is
not exceeded)

IDCASE - 0 0 no identification card preceeds the deck
of displacement values
1 identification card preceeds the deck
of displacement values

6. Geometry Input Data Deck

This portion of the input deck contains the grid point locations and the element connectivity. The deck has one of the following forms, depending on the value of KGEOM in the Namelist OPTION.

KGEOM = 9

Calls subroutine GEOM9, which is constructed to read SAP IV geometry data.

(a) When KGEOM is specified as 9, the complete input deck of SAP IV data, prepared according to Appendices I through IV of Reference 1, is placed after the &END card of Namelist OPTION. The portions of SAP IV data deck that involve load, mass, or dynamic analysis data are not part of the input geometry data to SUBROUTINE PSAP. Only the grid point locations and the element connectivity data are used to generate the orthographic projection of the model.

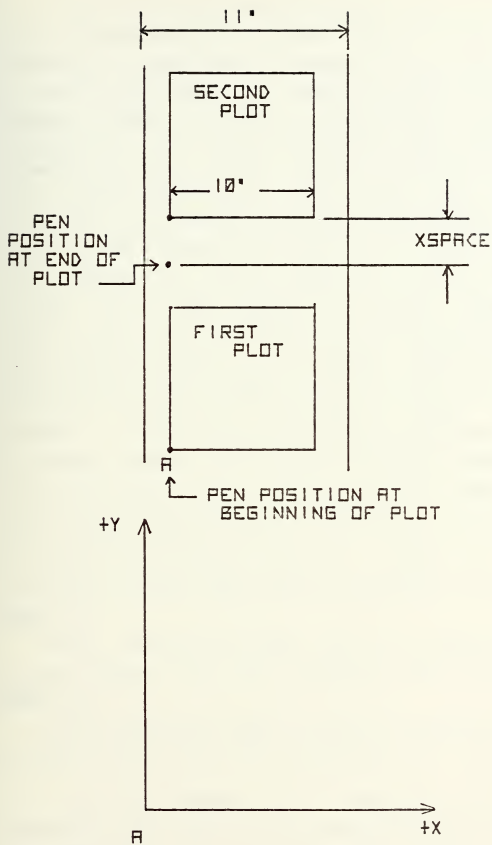


Figure 3 - NPS CALCOMP PLOTTER ORIENTATION

(b) It is possible to input only a portion of the finite element model for a data check. To do so, it is necessary to modify SAP IV element control cards (described in detail in Reference 1, Appendix IV) for the desired element types to reflect the portion of the element connectivity cards that will be input. For example, if only connectivity for element numbers 15 through 50 of element type 1 (truss elements) of a SAP IV data deck are available for input, it is necessary to alter the element control card for the truss elements. The field on the SAP IV control card that defines the total number of truss elements (card columns 6-10) would reflect the upper bound, in this case-50, and card columns 65-70 would reflect the lower bound, in this case-15. All nodal coordinates for the entire model may be input, or only those that specifically define the portion of the finite element model to be plotted. In either case, the nodal coordinates that relate to element numbers 15-50 must be specified. Unknown results will occur when trying to plot an element whose node points are not specified. The above feature is valuable in a case where several different people are preparing different parts of a large data base for a SAP IV problem and desire to individually check their inputs graphically for accuracy.

KGEOM = 1

Calls subroutine GEOM1, which is prepared by the user to read geometry data from a program other than SAP IV.

KGEOM = 2

Calls subroutine GEOM2, which is prepared by the user to read geometry data from a program other than SAP IV.

Use of KGEOM=1 or 2 requires modification of SUBROUTINE PSAP to fit the specific format of the user's input geometry data. A method for doing this will be discussed in paragraph C. of this section.

7. Case Identification Card

If IDCASE =0 is specified in Namelist OPTION, this card is omitted. The card, if present, contains any desired alphanumeric information in card columns 1-80 which will identify all displacements for a given case. For IDCASE = 1 and SAP IV punched displacement data, a case identification card must appear before each Namelist PICT for every different load case that is plotted in addition to load case one. This is illustrated in Figure 4. A maximum number of five different load cases can be obtained from SAP IV. The case ID card information, if present, will appear before each load case's DISPLACEMENT DATA TO BE PLOTTED section in the printed computer output from SUBROUTINE PSAP. This information does not appear on any Calcomp plots.

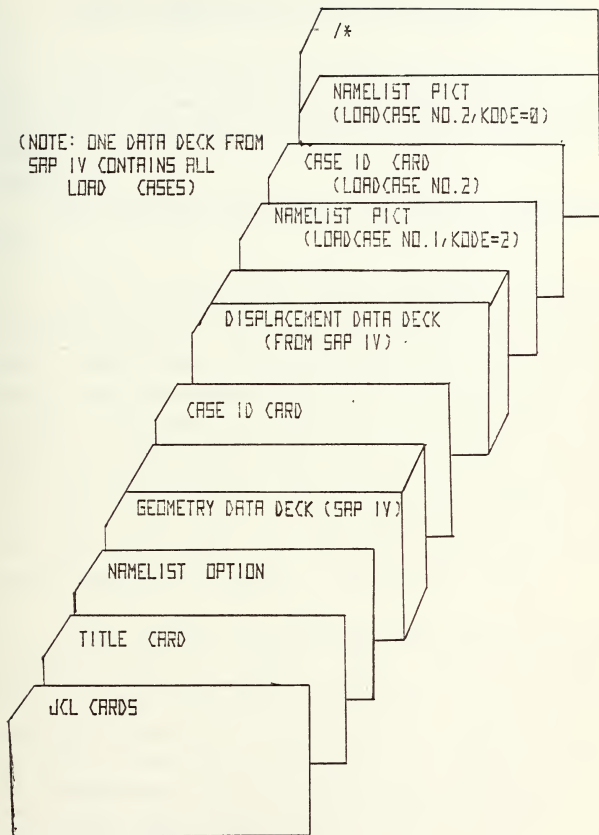


Figure 4 - SAMPLE SUBROUTINE PSAP EXECUTION DECK WITH
IDCASE=1

8. Deck of Displacement Data to be Plotted

This deck contains the displacement values of the nodal points. The deck has one of the following forms, depending on the value of KDATA specified in Namelist OPTION.

KDATA = 9

Calls subroutine DATA9, which reads SAP IV displacement data.

(a) A single card, format (I5,F10.0), containing the number of total load cases (NTLC) that are in the SAP IV output displacement data deck, and a scale factor (SCALEF) that is used in scaling the displacement data, must be input before the displacement deck. This card controls the input of SAP IV displacement data through subroutine DATA9. For example, a displacement deck from an execution of SAP IV that contains the maximum of five load cases would have NTLC = 5. The scale factor could be any value desired by the user, with default equal to 1. The DATA9 control card for the above case would be a 5 in card column five and the desired scale factor (SCALEF) in card columns 6-15.

(b) The deck of displacement data obtained from SAP IV follows the DATA 9 control card. Since the maximum number of load cases that are punched out by SAP IV is five, the maximum NTLC is five and the actual number must be specified. Note that if NUDISP, NVDISP, and NWDISP are all specified as zeroes through default or in Namelist OPTION, the displacement data deck and the DATA 9 control card are not required. This feature enables preprocessing only of a given finite element model by PSAP.

(c) The parameter DMAGS in Namelist PICT also provides for magnification of displacements. (See section III.B.9)

KDATA = 1

Calls subroutine DATA1, which is prepared by the user to read displacement data from a program other than SAP IV to be plotted.

KDATA = 5

Calls subroutine DATA 5, which is prepared by the user to read displacement data from a program other than SAP IV to be plotted.

Use of KDATA =1 or 5 requires that SUBROUTINE PSAP be modified to fit the format that the user's input displacement data specifically requires. A method for accomplishing this change will be discussed in paragraph C. of this section.

9. Namelist PICT

The format for Namelist PICT is the same as that required for Namelist OPTION. It requires a single card, &PICT, followed by the specified parameter cards and the &END cards, all cards beginning in card column 2. This namelist contains the values needed to specify the type of plot that is desired and what information is to be included on the plots. A detailed summary of Namelist PICT is contained in Reference 2 and is given here for user convenience.

FORTRAN name - Default value - Description

KHORZ - 1 Integer designating the horizontal axes of the viewing plane where 1= X_0 , 2= Y_0 , and 3= Z_0 . (see Figure 5.)

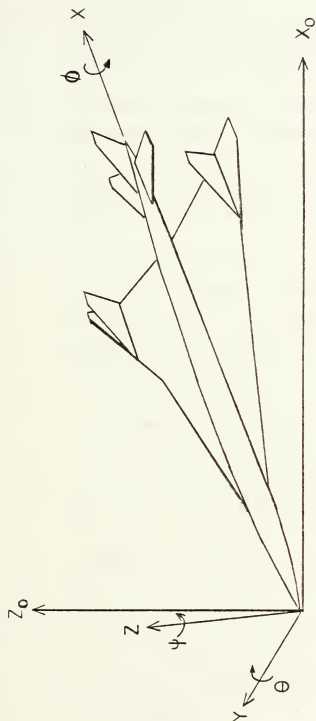


Figure 5 - COORDINATE SYSTEM AND ROTATIONS FOR AN OBLIQUE
ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJ. SHOWN IN X - Z VIEWING PLANE

KVERT - 2 Integer designating the vertical axes of the viewing plane where 1= X_0 , 2= Y_0 , and 3= Z_0 . (see Figure 5.)

PHI - 0.0 Angular rotation of model about its X-axis in degrees (must be performed third, see Figure 5.)

THETA - 0.0 Angular rotation of model about its Y-axis in degrees (must be performed second, see Figure 5.)

PSI - 0.0 Angular rotation of model about its Z-axis in degrees (must be performed first, see Figure 5.)

NEWFR - 1 1 Frame change before plotting
(a frame change resets the Y-origin past previous plot by XSPACE given in Namelist OPTION and resets the X-origin at 0.0)
0 no frame change before plotting

ISCALE - 1 1 automatic scaling of plot and computation of proper origin location
2 user-specified origin and scaling

PLOTSZ - 10.0 Maximum dimension desired on completed plot, in inches (used for scaling if ISCALE=1)

XORGN - 0.0 X-location of plot origin
(used if ISCALE=2)

YORGN - 0.0 Y-location of plot origin
(used if ISCALE=2)

PSCALE - 1.0 Model size reduction factor
(i.e., PSCALE is equal to actual model size divided by desired plot size, used if ISCALE=2)

NOTAT - 0 0 no numbering on plots
1 numbering of grid points
2 numbering of elements

XLHT - 0.15 Height of integers specified by NOTAT, in inches (must be ≥ 0.07)

KDISP - 0 0 plot of undeformed structure

	1 plot of deformed structure
	2 exploded plot
	3 displacements represented by vectors
IDMAG - 2	1 direct magnification of displacement data by DMAGS
	2 scaling of displacement data to a maximum value of DMAGS
DMAGS - 1.0	Magnification of displacements (if KDISP= 1 or 3) Reduction factor of elements (if KDISP=2)
KSYMXY - 0	1 symmetry about X-Y plane
KSYMxz - 0	1 symmetry about X-Z plane
KSYMYZ - 0	1 symmetry about Y-Z plane

Symmetries are performed consecutively (i.e., a plate quadrant with KSYMxz and KSYMYZ equal to one would yield a complete plate).

XXMAX,XXMIN - 1.0E+20	Locate cutting planes parallel to principal planes
YYMAX,YYMIN - 1.0E-20	(X-Y, X-Z, Y-Z) to limit plot
ZZMAX,ZZMIN	

NDMAX - 9999999	Maximum grid point identification number to be included in the plot
NDMIN - 0	Minimum grid point identification number to be included in the plot
NELMAX - 9999999	Maximum element identification number to be included in the plot
NELMIN - 0	Minimum element identification number to be included in the plot
KODE - 0	Specifies control option after a plot is complete 0 last plot, exit from program 1 read another Namelist PICT

2 read a new set of displacement data (see NOTE 1 below)

3 read a complete new set of input data starting with a title card.

(NOTE 1: For SAP IV displacement data, KODE=2 signifies that the next load case displacements will be assigned to the model nodal points.)

The previous sections describe a complete basic set of input data, if KODE =0 in Namelist PICT. For KODE =1, 2, or 3, additional sections of the deck must be repeated. The deck must end with a Namelist PICT having a value of KODE = 0 in it. An example input data deck and output plots for the simple truss problem of Appendix A is found in Appendix B.

C. METHOD FOR ALTERING SUBROUTINE PSAP

In the event a user has geometry and displacement data decks from a program other than SAP IV, it is possible to plot those decks with PSAP. The subroutine will handle rod-like elements, triangular elements, or quadrilateral elements when they are input in acceptable format. By studying subroutines GEOM9 and DATA9, and SUBROUTINE PSAP (Appendix D), the necessary sequence of input can be determined. PSAP is presently constructed so that a user may supply his own routines through the use of subroutines GEOM1 or GEOM2 for geometry data and DATA1 or DATA5 for displacement data. In order to add a subroutine to PSAP, it need only be placed after the main calling program in the sequence of control cards as discussed in paragraph II.B.2. The essential features for the input of the geometry data are the nodal points, with their X,Y,Z coordinates, and the connectivity sequence for the finite element model. The

necessary part of displacement data input is the node point number, with the U,V,W displacements. Adding a user-prepared subroutine through GEOM1 or 2 and DATA1 or 5 should prove to be a relatively straight-forward task for the user who desires to do so. The listing of GEOM9 in Appendix D can be used as a guide.

D. SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF SUBROUTINE PSAP

1. Exploded Plots

Often the absence or presence of elements in a finite element model cannot be determined from a conventional oblique orthographic projection. For example, a line element that is coincident with an edge of a triangular or quadrilateral element could not be detected. To show clearly each element, PSAP contains an algorithm for generating exploded oblique orthographic projections. This can be a valuable tool in checking the topology of an analytical model. (i.e., KDISP = 2)

2. Portions of Models

The ability to isolate a portion of a model for detailed examination is a very useful and desirable asset of a preprocessor. SUBROUTINE PSAP has the capability of specifying cutting planes (i.e., XXMIN ,XXMAX ,YYMIN,YYMAX, etc.) or maximum and minimum element numbers (i.e., NELMIN, NELMAX). Examples of this are shown in Appendix D.

3. Specification of View

The specification of view of a model is done through the use of the parameters KVERT, KHORZ, PSI, THETA, and PHI that are found in Namelist PICT (Section III.B.9). The specific details of how this is accomplished can be found in Reference 2. There are a great number of possible combinations of the above parameters, and Appendix C illustrates various combinations that were used on a section of a finite element wing model. The Calcomp plots, along with the parameters as specified, are found in each figure.

4. Possible Sources of Errors

(a) The most probable source of error could be incorrect data deck preparation or deck sequencing. It is important to use Figure 2 as a guide while preparing the input for PSAP.

(6) Other errors may occur if the arrays ZZZ and DISPD are not dimensioned correctly as discussed in paragraph III.B.3. During the execution of the program several manipulations are performed with the two arrays, and it is possible for addresses of the data to be lost within the IBM 360/67. The 360 System error messages may not directly indicate that the dimensions of the arrays have been exceeded.

(c) A most important point to remember in generating a sequence of plots is that once a parameter has been assigned a value in a namelist, it retains that value until it is reassigned. For example, if PLOTSZ is assigned a value of 8.0 for the first in a series of plots and it is not

redefined in any subsequent Namelists PICT , the value of PLOTSZ will retain the value (8.0), as originally specified.

(d) It is possible to make any number of errors, however, and all of them cannot be anticipated. The error messages from the IBM 360/67 System will, in most cases, be straight-forward and facilitate easy trouble-shooting.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

General purpose finite element structural analysis programs like SAP IV are significant analytical tools that can be used most effectively when coupled with a flexible pre- and postprocessor. The availability of a powerful structural analysis tool with partial pre- and postprocessing capability has now been provided for Naval Postgraduate School Students. However, at present this capability is limited to pre- and postprocessing the data of only five of the SAP IV elements. It does not appear feasible, at this time, to add any more capability as far as the number of SAP IV elements goes. However, other additional improvements to postprocessing at NPS should be made. For example, Appendix C of Reference 2 lists a program developed to produce contour plots of stress data from finite element models. The program, in all probability, could be adapted to SAP IV and the NPS IBM 360/67. This represents a possible avenue to further the present structural analysis capability for NPS students. SAP IV itself can be expanded. There is a great deal of work being done in the area of composite materials, and SAP IV possesses only very limited orthotropic material capability. However, there are subroutines within SAP IV that could be modified to reflect more current methods in handling composite materials.

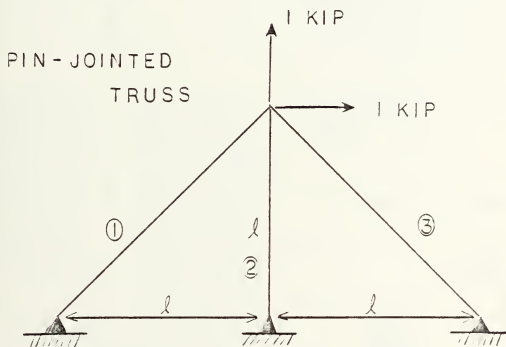
In conclusion, the finite element method in structural engineering is the most powerful analysis tool available today and needs to be exploited by NPS students in both classroom and research work. Programs like SAP IV are available at many Navy laboratories, development centers,

and aerospace companies throughout the country. The current trends in structural analysis are toward computer-aided techniques, and exposure to a general purpose package for students enrolled in AE 4101 and AE 4102 is a significant asset.

APPENDIX A

EXAMPLE PROBLEM USING SAP IV

The schematic given below illustrates the example problem for which the data on the following page were prepared.



$l = 100$ inches
 $E = 10.1E+06$ psi
 $ALPHA = 12.6E-06$ psi
 $A = 0.5$ sq.in.
 $A = 1.0$ sq.in.
 $A = 0.75$ sq.in.

APPENDIX B

EXAMPLE PROBLEM USING SUBROUTINE PSAP

The pin-jointed truss problem in Appendix A is also used as an example in illustrating SUBROUTINE PSAP use. The entire computer card deck used to generate Figures 6, 7, and 8 is listed on the following two pages of this appendix. The printed computer output for this problem is shown in Figure 9. Note that the displacements of node number 4 have been magnified by 1000.


```
8P(CT  
NOTAT=1,KDISP=3,KODE=0  
8END  
/ ( STANDARD NPS EOF CARD )
```

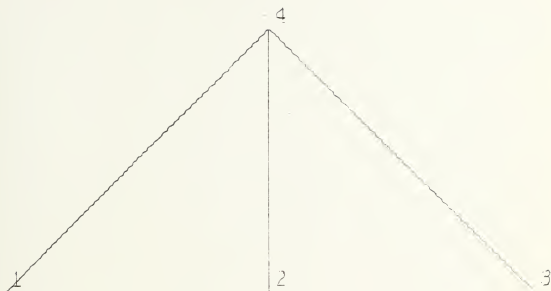



Figure 6 - UNDEFORMED TRUSS MODEL

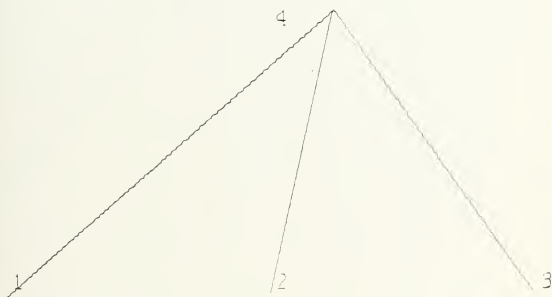


Figure 7 - DEFORMED TRUSS MODEL(NODE4 DISPLACED)

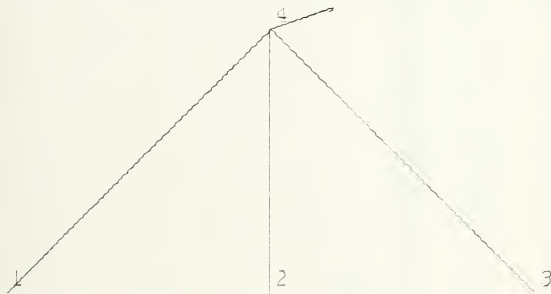


Figure 8 - DISPLACEMENTS(NODE4) FOR TRUSS MODEL PLOTTED
AS A VECTOR

[illegible]

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APPENDIX C

SAMPLE SUBROUTINE PSAP OUTPUTS FOR A FINITE ELEMENT MODEL OF A WING

The figures contained in this appendix are of a finite element wing model developed in Flight Vehicle Structural Analysis II (AE 4102, QTR.IV, 1976). The original wing was designed in AE 4274, which is the latter half of the subsonic structural design sequence in the Department of Aeronautics. The finite element model of the wing was developed in AE 4102 as a class project. (The structural analysis and design sequences in the the Department of Aeronautics are constructed so that they interrelate the two different areas.) Each student was assigned responsibility for a portion of the wing and the student whose design was used was the analysis leader.

Figure 10 shows the axis orientation used in the original definition of the wing as designed in AE 4274. Figure 11 and 12 show the entire model with over four hundred membrane elements and with different views of the model specified. In Figures 13 and 14 a single portion of the wing is shown with different rotation angles. The significant Namelist PICT values used to orient the model are included in the figures.

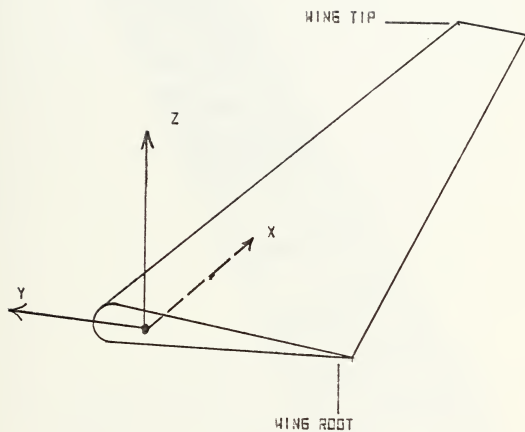


Figure 10 - WING MODEL AXIS ORIENTATION

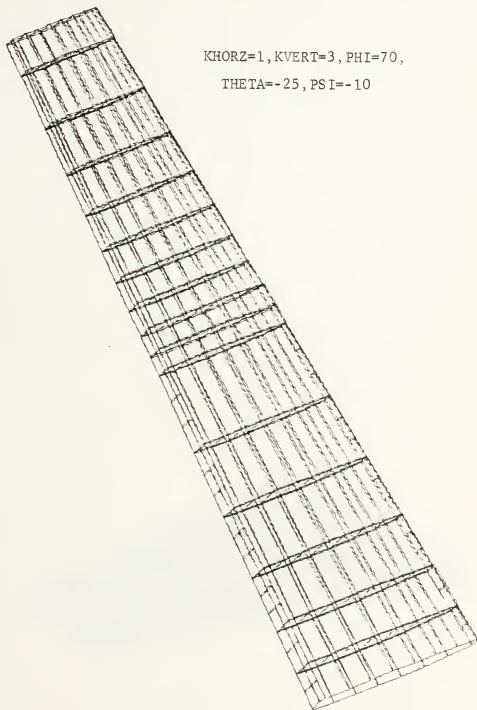


Figure 11 - ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION OF WING MODEL -1

KHORZ=2, KVERT=3, PHI=60,
THETA=-25, PSI=-10

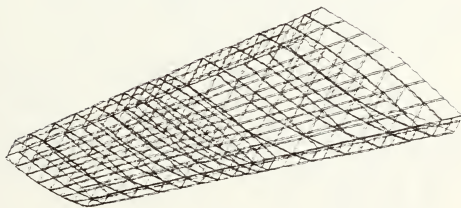


Figure 12 - ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION OF WING MODEL -2

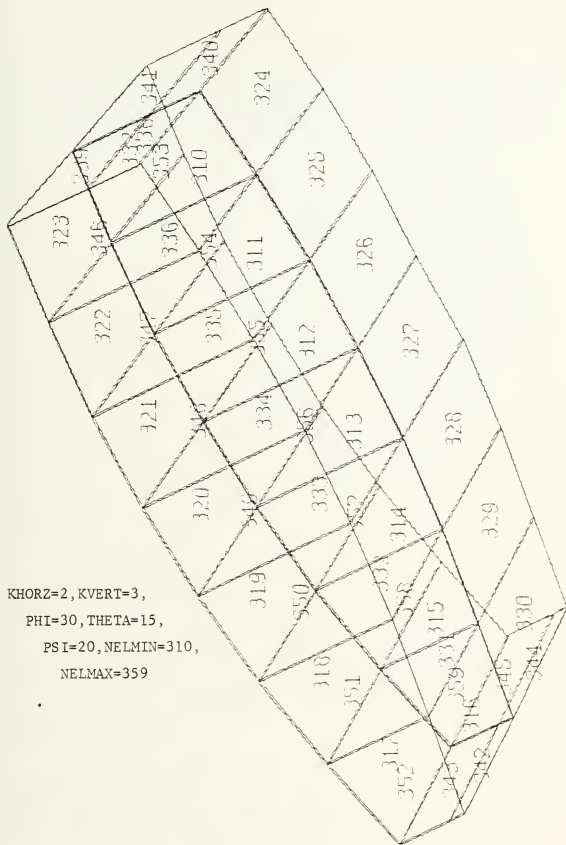


Figure 13 - WING MODEL SECTION - ORIENTATION -1

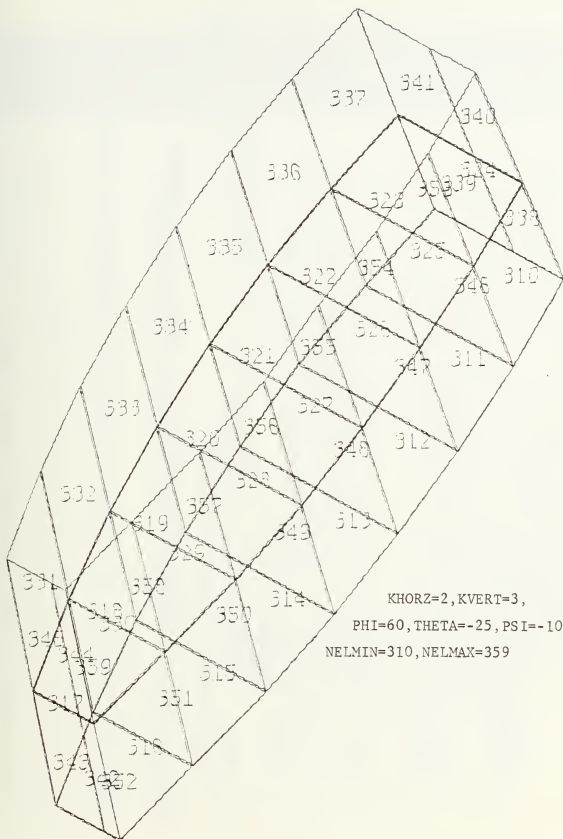


Figure 14 - WING MODEL SECTION - ORIENTATION -2

APPENDIX D

SUBROUTINE PSAP LISTING

```

*** THIS SECTION CONTAINS SUBROUTINE DOCUMENTATION

                                DESCRIPTION OF INPUT DATA CARDS

TITLE CARD - CONTAINS ANY DESIRED ALPHANUMERIC INFORMATION IN COLUMNS 1-80.

NAMELIST OPTION - CONTAINS VALUES TO VERIFY STORAGE IN BLANK COMMON AND CONTROL VALUES NEEDED BY THE PROGRAM.

THE FOLLOWING VALUES ARE INCLUDED---
NNDEST = ESTIMATE NUMBER OF GRID POINTS TO BE USED. VALUE MUST BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF GRID POINTS
** DEFAULT = 200 **
NUDISP = 0 FOR NO DISPLACEMENT DATA IN X-DIRECTION.
** DEFAULT = 1 **
NVDISP = 0 FOR NO DISPLACEMENT DATA IN Y-DIRECTION.
** DEFAULT = 1 **
NWDISP = 0 FOR NO DISPLACEMENT DATA IN Z-DIRECTION.
** DEFAULT = 1 **

KGEOM SPECIFIES SUBROUTINE AND CORRESPONDING METHOD OF INPUT FOR MODEL GEOMETRY.
KGEOM = 1 FOR USER SUPPLIED SUBROUTINE - GEOM1
        = 2 FOR USER SUPPLIED SUBROUTINE - GEOM2
        = 9 FOR SAP IV DATA DECK INPUT SUBROUTINE - GEOM9.
** DEFAULT = 9 **
KDATA SPECIFIES SUBROUTINE AND CORRESPONDING METHOD OF INPUT FOR DISPLACEMENT DATA.
KDATA = 1 FOR SUBROUTINE DATA TO READ IN DISPLACEMENT DATA
        = 5 FOR SUBROUTINE DATA TO READ IN DISPLACEMENT DATA
        = 9 FOR SUBROUTINE DATA TO READ SAP IV DATA.
** DEFAULT = 9 **
NVALUS - NOT USED AT NPS ----- ALLOW DEFAULT

```



```

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
** DEFAULT = 0 **
IREQ = 0 FOR NO RESEQUENCING OF GRID POINT NUMBERS.
IREQ = 1 TO RESEQUENCE GRID POINT NUMBERS IN SAME ORDER
      AS THEY ARE INPUT.
** DEFAULT = 1 **
KPLT SPECIFIES THE TYPE OF OUTPUT DEVICE TO BE USED.
KPLT = 1 FOR CALCOMP. RESEARCH CENTER USE ONLY
      = 2 FOR LANGLEY USE ONLY.
      = 3 FOR LRC USE ONLY
      = 4 FOR LRC USE ONLY
** DEFAULT = 1 **
XSPACE = SPACE BETWEEN PLOTS IN Y-DIRECTION, IN INCHES.
      = 5.0 **
PSIZE = PAPER SIZE IN Y-DIRECTION IN INCHES, USED IN SCALING
      PLOTS TO INSURE THIS DIMENSION IS NOT EXCEEDED.
** DEFAULT = 10.0 **
ICASE = 0 FOR NO TITLE CARD PRECEDING
      DECKS OF DISPLACEMENT VALUES.
      = 1 FOR TITLE CARD PRECEDING
      DECKS OF DISPLACEMENT VALUES.
** DEFAULT = 0 **

MODEL GEOMETRY IS NOW INPUT IN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING FORMS,
DEPENDING ON THE VALUE OF KGEOM SPECIFIED IN NAMELIST OPTION.

USE IF KGEOM = 1
CALL SUBROUTINE GEOM1 WHICH IS PREPARED BY THE USER TO
READ GEOMETRY DATA.

USE IF KGEOM = 2
CALL SUBROUTINE GEOM2 WHICH IS PREPARED BY THE USER TO
READ GEOMETRY DATA.

USE IF KGEOM = 9
CALL SUBROUTINE GEOM9 WHICH READS SAP IV GEOMETRY DATA.

CASE IDENTIFICATION CARD.

THIS CARD IS OMITTED IF IDCASE=0 IS SPECIFIED IN $OPTION.
IF PRESENT, THIS CARD CONTAINS ANY DESIRED ALPHANUMERIC

```

```

DDCC00490
DDCC00500
DDCC00510
DDCC00520
DDCC00530
DDCC00540
DDCC00550
DDCC00560
DDCC00570
DDCC00580
DDCC00590
DDCC00600
DDCC00610
DDCC00620
DDCC00630
DDCC00640
DDCC00650
DDCC00660
DDCC00670
DDCC00680
DDCC00690
DDCC00700
DDCC00710
DDCC00720
DDCC00730
DDCC00740
DDCC00750
DDCC00760
DDCC00770
DDCC00780
DDCC00790
DDCC00800
DDCC00810
DDCC00820
DDCC00830
DDCC00840
DDCC00850
DDCC00860
DDCC00870
DDCC00880
DDCC00890
DDCC00900
DDCC00910
DDCC00920
DDCC00930
DDCC00940
DDCC00950
DDCC00960

```



```

INFORMATION IN COLS.1-80.  WILL APPEAR BEFORE EACH DATA PLOT.
DATA TO BE PLOTTED IS NOW INPUT IN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING FORMS,
DEPENDING ON THE VALUE OF KDATA SPECIFIED IN NAMELIST OPTION.

USE IF KDATA = 1
CALL SUBROUTINE DATA1 WHICH IS PREPARED BY THE USER

USE IF KDATA = 5
CALL SUBROUTINE DATA5 WHICH IS PREPARED BY THE USER

USE IF KDATA = 9
CALL SUBROUTINE DATA9 WHICH READS SAP IV DISPLACEMENT DATA.

NAMELIST PICT - CONTAINS VALUES NEEDED TO GENERATE PLOTS.

THE FOLLOWING VALUES ARE INCLUDED---
KHORZ = INTEGER DESIGNATING HORIZONTAL AXIS OF VIEWING PLANE,
WHERE 1=X, 2=Y, 3=Z.
** DEFAULT = 1 **
KVERT = INTEGER DESIGNATING VERTICAL AXIS OF VIEWING PLANE,
WHERE 1=X, 2=Y, 3=Z.
** DEFAULT = 2 **
PHI = ANGULAR ROTATION OF MODEL ABOUT ITS X-AXIS, IN DEGREES
(MUST BE TAKEN THIRD).
** DEFAULT = 0.0 **
THETA = ANGULAR ROTATION OF MODEL ABOUT ITS Y-AXIS, IN DEGREES
(MUST BE TAKEN SECOND).
** DEFAULT = 0.0 **
PSI = ANGULAR ROTATION OF MODEL ABOUT ITS Z-AXIS, IN DEGREES
(MUST BE TAKEN FIRST).
** DEFAULT = 0.0 **
NEWFR = 1 FOR FRAME CHANGE BEFORE PLOT IS MADE.
        (A FRAME CHANGE RESETS THE Y-ORIGIN TO PREVIOUS PLOT
        BY XSPACE AND THE X-ORIGIN TO 0.0).
NEWFR = 1 FOR NO FRAME CHANGE BEFORE PLOTTING.
** DEFAULT = 1 **
ISCALE = 1 FOR INTERNAL ORIGIN LOCATION AND SCALING.

```

```

D0C00970
D0C00980
D0C00990
D0C01000
D0C01010
D0C01020
D0C01030
D0C01040
D0C01050
D0C01060
D0C01070
D0C01080
D0C01090
D0C01100
D0C01110
D0C01120
D0C01130
D0C01140
D0C01150
D0C01160
D0C01170
D0C01180
D0C01190
D0C01200
D0C01210
D0C01220
D0C01230
D0C01240
D0C01250
D0C01260
D0C01270
D0C01280
D0C01290
D0C01300
D0C01310
D0C01320
D0C01330
D0C01340
D0C01350
D0C01360
D0C01370
D0C01380
D0C01390
D0C01400
D0C01410
D0C01420
D0C01430
D0C01440

```



```

COMMON/VALUES/ NVALUS
COMMON/CASEID/ IDCASE
DIMENSION ZZ(ZNZ),DISPD(5,3,NON)
DIMENSION DSAV(3)
REAL*8 ABCD(10)
NAMELIST/PICTV,KHORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,
IPLCTSZ,XORGN,VORGN,PSCALE,NOTAT,KDISP,DMAG,DMAOS,KODE,
2KSYMXY,KSYMZY,KSYMZY,XXMAX,YYMAX,ZZMAX,XXMIN,
3YYMIN,ZZMIN,NDMAX,NDMIN,NELMAX,NELMIN,XLHT
C *** TC ZERO NODE AND ELEMENT SUMMATION COUNTERS
C
      ILGCP = 0
      NCODE = 0
      XCABS = 0.0
      YCABS = 0.0
      XFMAX = 0.0
      CCNTINUE
500    REWIND 10
      XSTRT = 0.0
      YSTRT = 0.0
      WRITE(6,8)
      FCFORMAT(1,1)
      8
C *** TO READ TITLE CARD FOR RUN
C
      READ(5,10,END=999) ABCD
      10 FCFORMAT(10A8)
      WRITE(6,11) ABCD
      11 FCFORMAT(///,20X,10A8,///)
      CALL INITIAL
      HEIGHT = 0.15
      XSTRT = XSTRT+2.0*HEIGHT
      YSTRT = 1.0
      CALL NOTATE(XSTRT,YSTRT,HEIGHT,ABCD, 0.0,80)
      CALL CALPLT(-.5,0.0,-3)
C *** TO SET POINTERS FOR BLANK COMMON STORAGE ZZ
C *** (WITH INTEGER NAMES OF ARRAYS USED IN CALLED SUBROUTINES)
C
      NLMP1 = 1
      XPT = NUMPT+MNDEST
      YPT = XPT+MNDEST
      ZPT = YPT+MNDEST
      VPT = ZPT+MNDEST
      IF(NUDISP.EQ.0) VPT = UPT+1
      IF(NUDISP.NE.0) VPT = UPT+MNDEST
      IF(NVDISP.EQ.0) WPT = VPT+1

```



```

      ILOOP = ILOOP+1
      IF (CODE.EQ.0) GO TO 800
      GO TO (700,600,500), KODE
      CONTINUE
      CALL PSSTOP
      RETURN
      END
      SLROUTINE PSTOP
      C *** TC TERMINATE JOB.
      C
      CCOMMON/CONTRL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMxz,KSYMZY,NOTAT,XLHT,
      1KHORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
      2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
      CALL CALPLT(0.0,0.0,-3)
      CALL PLOT
      STOP
      END
      SLROUTINE INITIAL
      C *** TO SET LP VALUES FOR CONTROL PARAMETERS
      C
      CCOMMON/CDATA/NTIME,NLTC
      CCOMMON/CONTRL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMxz,KSYMZY,NOTAT,XLHT,
      1KHORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
      2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
      CCOMMON/LIMITS/ XXMAX,YYMAX,ZZMAX,XXMIN,YYMIN,ZZMIN,NDMAX,NDMIN,
      1NELMAX,NELMIN
      CCOMMON/CORGN/ XOABS,YOABS,XPMAX,XSPACE,PSIZE
      CCOMMON/SAVE/ DMAG,IDMAG
      CCOMMON/ROUT/ NNODE,NNEST,NUDISP,NVDISP,NWCISP
      CCOMMON/SEQUCE/ IRESEQ
      CCOMMON/VALUES/ NVALUS
      CCOMMON/CASEID/ IDCASE
      NAMELIST/OPTION/ NNEST,NUDISP,NVDISP,NWDISP,
      1KGEOM,KDATA,NVALUS,IRESEQ,KPLOT,XSPACE,PSIZE,IDCASE
      C *** DESCRIPTION OF VALUES IN $OPTION GIVEN IN SUBROUTINE DOCMNT
      C
      C *** TO SET DEFAULT VALUES FOR $OPTION
      C
      NNEST = 200
      NUDISP = 1
      NVDISP = 1
      NWDISP = 1
      KGEOM=9
      KDATA=9
      DOCC03370
      DOCC03380
      DOCC03390
      DOCC0340
      DOCC03410
      DOCC03420
      DOCC03430
      DOCC03440
      DOCC03450
      DOCC03460
      DOCC03470
      DOCC03480
      DOCC03490
      DOCC03500
      DOCC03510
      DOCC03520
      DOCC03530
      DOCC03540
      DOCC03550
      DOCC03560
      DOCC03570
      DOCC03580
      DOCC03590
      DOCC03600
      DOCC03610
      DOCC03620
      DOCC03630
      DOCC03640
      DOCC03650
      DOCC03660
      DOCC03670
      DOCC03680
      DOCC03690
      DOCC03700
      DOCC03710
      DOCC03720
      DOCC03730
      DOCC03740
      DOCC03750
      DOCC03760
      DOCC03770
      DOCC03780
      DOCC03790
      DOCC03830
      DOCC03840

```



```

NTIME=0
NVALS = 0
IRESQ = 1
KFLOT = 1
XSPACE=5.0
PSIZE=10.0
ICASE = 0

C *** TO SET DEFAULT VALUES FOR $PICT
C
KGRZ = 1
KVERT = 2
PHI = 0.0
PFETA = 0.0
PSI = 0.0
NEWFR = 1
ISCALE = 1.0
PLUTSZ = 10.0
XCRGN = 0.0
YCRGN = 0.0
PSCALE = 1.0
NLAT = 0
NLHT = 0.15
KLTSP = 0
ICMAG = 2
DMAGS = 1.0
KSYMXY = 0
KSYMxz = 0
KSYMZ = 0
XXMAX = 1.0E20
YYMAX = 1.0E20
ZZMAX = 1.0E20
XXMIN = -1.0E20
YYMIN = -1.0E20
ZZMIN = -1.0E20
NCMAX = 999999
NDMIN = 0
NELMAX = 999999
NELMIN = 0
KODE = 0
READ(5,OPTION,END=999)
IF(KFLOT.LE.2) CALL CALCMP
RETURN
CALL PSTOP
RETURN
ENC
SUBROUTINE EGUND(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)

```

999

C


```

C *** TO DETERMINE MAXIMUM DIMENSIONAL LIMITS OF BODY FOR USE
C IN SCALING PLOTS
      COMMON/CONTROL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT, KSYMXY, KSYMXYZ, KSYMZY, NOTAT, XLHT,
      1 KXORZ, KVERT, PH, THETA, PSI, NEWFR, ISCALE, PLOTSZ, XORG, YORG,
      2 PSSCALE, KDISP, DMAG, KODE
      COMMON/LIMITS/ XXMAX, YYMAX, ZZMAX, XXMIN, YYMIN, ZZMIN, NDMAX, NDMIN,
      1 INELMAX, NELMIN
      COMMON/XYZLIM/ XYZMAX(3), XYZMIN(3)
      COMMON/KOUNT/ NNODE, NNODEST, NNUDISP, NVOISP, NWCISP
      DIMENSION NUMPT(1), XPT(1), YPT(1), ZPT(1), UPT(1), WPT(1)
      DIMENSION NODE(4)
      DO 5 I=1,3
        XYZMIN(I) = +1.0E20
        XYZMAX(I) = -1.0E20
      5 CONTINUE
      REWIND 10
      100 CONTINUE
      READ(10,END=1000) NUMEL, NODE1, NODE2, NODE3, NCDE4
      IF (NUMEL.LT. NELMIN.OR. NUMEL.GT. NELMAX) GO TO 100
      NODE(1) = NODE1
      NODE(2) = NODE2
      NODE(3) = NODE3
      NCDE(4) = NCDE4
      DO 10 I=1,4
        NC = NODE(I)
        IF (NODE(I).EQ.0) GO TO 15
        IF (NUMPT(ND).LT. NDMIN.OR. NUMPT(ND).GT. NDMAX) GO TO 100
      10 CONTINUE
      15 CONTINUE
      DO 20 I=1,4
        IF (NODE(I).EQ.0) GO TO 25
        ND = NODE(I)
        IF (XPT(ND).GT. XXMAX) GO TO 20
        IF (XPT(ND).LT. XXMIN) GO TO 20
        IF (YPT(ND).GT. YYMAX) GO TO 20
        IF (YPT(ND).LT. YYMIN) GO TO 20
        IF (ZPT(ND).GT. ZZMAX) GO TO 20
        IF (ZPT(ND).LT. ZZMIN) GO TO 20
        IF (XPT(ND).GT. XYZMAX(1)) XYZMAX(1) = XPT(ND)
        IF (XPT(ND).LT. XYZMIN(1)) XYZMIN(1) = XPT(ND)
        IF (YPT(ND).GT. XYZMAX(2)) XYZMAX(2) = YPT(ND)
        IF (YPT(ND).LT. XYZMIN(2)) XYZMIN(2) = YPT(ND)
        IF (ZPT(ND).GT. XYZMAX(3)) XYZMAX(3) = ZPT(ND)
        IF (ZPT(ND).LT. XYZMIN(3)) XYZMIN(3) = ZPT(ND)
      20 CONTINUE
      25 GO TO 100

```



```

1000 CONTINUE
DO 300 I=1,3
  IF(I.EQ.1.AND.KSYMZY.NE.1) GO TO 300
  IF(I.EQ.2.AND.KSYMXZ.NE.1) GO TO 300
  IF(I.EQ.3.AND.KSYMXY.NE.1) GO TO 300
  XYZBIG = ABS(XYZMAX(I))
  IF(ABS(XYZMIN(I)).GT.XYZBIG) XYZBIG = ABS(XYZMIN(I))
  XYZMAX(I) = XYZBIG
  XYZMIN(I) = -XYZBIG
CONTINUE
RETURN
END
300 SUBROUTINE ZERO0(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
  INITIALIZES ALL DISPLACEMENTS TO ZERO.
C ***
C COMMON/KOUNT/ NNODE,NNDEST,NUDISP,NVDISP,NWCISP
C DIMENSION NUMPT(1),XPT(1),YPT(1),ZPT(1),UPT(1),VPT(1),WPT(1)
C IF(NUDISP.EQ.0) GO TO 200
DO 150 I=1,NUDISP
  UPT(I) = 0.0
CONTINUE
200 IF(NVDISP.EQ.0) GO TO 300
DO 250 I=1,NVDISP
  VPT(I) = 0.0
CONTINUE
250 IF(NWDISP.EQ.0) GO TO 400
DO 350 I=1,NWDISP
  WPT(I) = 0.0
CONTINUE
350 CONTINUE
400 RETURN
END
C SUBROUTINE PNTOUT(IOUS,NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
C *** FOR PRINTED OUTPUT OF INFORMATION IN BLANK COMMON - ZZZ
C COMMON/KOUNT/ NNODE,NNDEST,NUDISP,NVDISP,NWCISP
C DIMENSION NUMPT(1),XPT(1),YPT(1),ZPT(1),UPT(1),VPT(1),WPT(1)
C GO TO (1000,2000), IOUS
CONTINUE
1000
C *** FOR OUTPUT OF GEOMETRY INFORMATION
C ***
C WRITE(6,16)
16 FORMAT('///,5X,'GRID PCINT INFORMATION',///)

```

```

DDC04810
DDC04820
DDC04830
DDC04840
DDC04850
DDC04860
DDC04870
DDC04880
DDC04890
DDC04900
DDC04910
DDC04920
DDC04930
DDC04940
DDC04950
DDC04960
DDC04970
DDC04980
DDC04990
DDC05000
DDC05010
DDC05020
DDC05030
DDC05040
DDC05050
DDC05060
DDC05070
DDC05080
DDC05090
DDC05100
DDC05110
DDC05120
DDC05130
DDC05140
DDC05150
DDC05160
DDC05170
DDC05180
DDC05190
DDC05200
DDC05210
DDC05220
DDC05230
DDC05240
DDC05250
DDC05260
DDC05270
DDC05280
DDC05290
DDC05300

```



```

WRITE(6,17)
17 FORMAT(5X,'RESEQUENCED',4X,'USER INPUT',
15X,'GRID POINT',5X,'GRID POINT',/
25X,'NUMBER',9X,'NUMBER',13X,'X',14X,'Y',14X,'Z',//)
DO 30 I=1,NNODE
WRITE(6,18) I,NUMPT(I),XPT(I),YPT(I),ZPT(I)
18 FORMAT(2X,110,5X,110,3X,3E15.4)
30 CONTINUE
19 WRITE(6,19)
19 FCRMAT(///,5X,'ELEMENT INFORMATION - WITH RESEQUENCED GRID POINTS
1,///)
21 WRITE(6,21)
21 FORMAT(5X,'RESEQUENCED',4X,'USER INPUT',19X,'GRID POINTS',/
15X,'ELEMENT',9X,'ELEMENT',/
25X,'NUMBER',9X,'NUMBER',13X,'1',9X,'2',9X,'3',9X,'4',//)
REWIND 10
I = 0
35 CONTINUE
I = I+1
READ(10,END=999) NUMEL,NODE1,NODE2,NODE3,NODE4
WRITE(6,22) I,NUMEL,NODE1,NODE2,NODE3,NODE4
22 FCRMAT(2X,110,5X,110,4X,110)
GO TO 35
2000 CONTINUE
C
C *** FCR OUTPUT OF DISPLACEMENT DATA
C
WRITE(6,210)
210 FCRMAT(///,5X,'DISPLACEMENTS TO BE PLOTTED',///)
WRITE(6,17)
DO 250 I=1,NNODE
U = 0.0
IF(NUDISP.NE.0) U = UPT(I)
V = 0.0
IF(NVDISP.NE.0) V = VPT(I)
W = 0.0
IF(NWDISP.NE.0) W = WPT(I)
WRITE(6,18) I,NUMPT(I),U,V,W
250 CONTINUE
$$$ RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE PLOTX(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
C
C *** FCR GENERATING PLOTS.
C
COMMON/CTRL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMxz,KSYMZY,NOTAT,XLHT,
IKFORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOT SZ,XORGN,YORGN,
2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE

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DDCC05290
DDCC05300
DDCC05310
DDCC05320
DDCC05330
DDCC05340
DDCC05350
DDCC05360
DDCC05370
DDCC05380
DDCC05390
DDCC05400
DDCC05410
DDCC05420
DDCC05430
DDCC05440
DDCC05450
DDCC05460
DDCC05470
DDCC05480
DDCC05490
DDCC05500
DDCC05510
DDCC05520
DDCC05530
DDCC05540
DDCC05550
DDCC05560
DDCC05570
DDCC05580
DDCC05590
DDCC05600
DDCC05610
DDCC05620
DDCC05630
DDCC05640
DDCC05650
DDCC05660
DDCC05670
DDCC05680
DDCC05690
DDCC05700
DDCC05710
DDCC05720
DDCC05730
DDCC05740
DDCC05750
DDCC05760

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```

COMMON/LIMITS/ XXMAX,YYMAX,ZZMAX,XXMIN,YYMIN,ZZMIN,NDMAX,NDMIN,
1 NEMAX,NELMIN
COMMON/XYZLIM/ XYZMAX(3),XYZMIN(3)
COMMON/CORGN/ XOABS,YOABS,XPMAX,XSPACE,PSIZE
COMMON/CLOOP/ ILOOP
COMMON/ABLK/ A(3,3)
COMMON/KOUNT/ NNODE,NNDIST,NVDISP,NVDISP
COMMON/PDELS/ DELX,DELY
DIMENSION NUMPT(1),XPT(1),YPT(1),ZPT(1),UPT(1),VPT(1),WPT(1)
DIMENSION NODE(4),X(4),Y(4),Z(4),XDISP(4),YDISP(4),ZDISP(4),
1 XROT(4),YROT(4)
1 FORMAT(8A10)
2 FORMAT(1X,8A10)

C *** TC MAKE ALL GRID POINT NUMBERS NEGATIVE
C
C
C 50 I=1,NNODE
NUMPT(I) = -NUMPT(I)
CONTINUE
50 PI = 3.1415926
XMOVE = 0.0
IF(NEWFR.EQ.1) XMOVE = XPMAX+XSPACE
YMOVE = -YOABS
CALL CALPLT(YMOVE,XMOVE,-3)
XCABS = XOABS+XMOVE
YCABS = YOABS+YMOVE
GO TO (701,701,703,701), KPLOT
701 CCNTINUE
GC TO 710
703 CONTINUE
IF(NEWFR.EQ.1) CALL NFRAME
710 CCNTINUE
DELY = 0.0
IF(ISCAL.EQ.1) CALL XYSCAL
CALL CALPLT(XORGN,YORGN,-3)
XCABS = XOABS+XORGN
YCABS = YOABS+YORGN
XSHIFT = 0.0
YSHIFT = 0.0
ZSHIFT = 0.0
XPMAX = -1.0E20

C *** LCPS TO ACCOUNT FOR SYMMETRY
C
C
C ZSIGN = +1.0
DO 500 II=1,2
IF(II.EC.2.AND.KSYMXY.NE.1) GO TO 500

```



```

C C C
IF(II.EQ.2.AND.KSYNXY.EQ.1) ZSIGN = -1.0
YSIGN = +1.0
CC 510 JJ=1,2
IF(JJ.EQ.2.AND.KSYMXX.NE.1) GO TO 510
IF(JJ.EQ.2.AND.KSYMZY.EQ.1) YSIGN = -1.0
XSIGN = +1.0
CC 520 KK=1,2
IF(KK.EQ.2.AND.KSYMYY.NE.1) GO TO 520
IF(KK.EQ.2.AND.KSYMZY.EQ.1) XSIGN = -1.0
C *** TC DETERMINE PROJECTED COORDINATES OF ELEMENTS
C C C
REWIND 10
100 CONTINUE
READ(10,END=1000) NUMEL,NODE1,NODE2,NODE3,NODE4
IF((NUMEL.LT.NELMIN.OR.NUMEL.GT.NELMAX) GO TO 100
NODE(1) = NODE1
NODE(2) = NODE2
NODE(3) = NODE3
NODE(4) = NODE4
DO 10 I=1,4
NC = NODE(I)
IF(NCDE(I).EQ.0) GO TO 11
C C C
TC MAKE GRID POINT NUMBERS CONNECTED BY ELEMENTS POSITIVE
NUMPT(N) = IABS(NUMPT(N))
IF((NUMPT(ND).LT.NDMIN.OR.NUMPT(ND).GT.NDMAX) GO TO 100
NEND = 1
CONTINUE
J = KHZRT
DO 20 N=1,NEND
NC = NODE(N)
IF(XPT(ND).GT.XXMAX) GO TO 100
IF(YPT(ND).GT.YYMAX) GO TO 100
IF(ZPT(ND).GT.ZZMAX) GO TO 100
IF(XPT(ND).LT.XXMIN) GO TO 100
IF(YPT(ND).LT.YYMIN) GO TO 100
IF(ZPT(ND).LT.ZZMIN) GO TO 100
XDISP(N) = 0.0
YDISP(N) = 0.0
ZDISP(N) = 0.0
IF(KDISP.EQ.1.AND.NUDISP.NE.0) XDISP(N) = UPI(ND)
IF(KDISP.EQ.1.AND.NWDISP.NE.0) YDISP(N) = VPI(ND)
IF(KDISP.EQ.1.AND.NWODISP.NE.0) ZDISP(N) = WPI(ND)
X(N) = XSIGN*(XPT(ND)+XDISP(N))*DMAG+XSHIFT)/PSCALE
Y(N) = YSIGN*(YPT(ND)+YDISP(N))*DMAG+YSHIFT)/PSCALE
C C C

```



```

Z(N) = ZSIGN*(ZPT(ND)+ZDISP(N)*DMAG+ZSHIFT)/PSCALE
DO 20 CONTINUE, EQ=2) CALL XPL0D(NEND,X,Y,Z)
XCENT = 0.0
YCENT = 0.0
DL 25 N=1, NEND
XROT(N) = A(I,1)*X(N)+A(I,2)*Y(N)+A(I,3)*Z(N)
YROT(N) = A(J,1)*X(N)+A(J,2)*Y(N)+A(J,3)*Z(N)
XCENT = XCENT+XROT(N)
YCENT = YCENT+YROT(N)
XROT(N) = XROT(N)+DELY
YROT(N) = YROT(N)+DELY
IF(XROT(N).GT.XPMAX) XPMAX = XROT(N)
DO 25 CONTINUE, GT.XPMAX)
XCENT = XCENT/FLOAT(NEND)-(6.0/7.0)*XLHT
YCENT = YCENT/LOAT(NEND)-XLHT/2.0
XCENT = XCENT+DELY
YCENT = YCENT+DELY
AL = NUMEL
IF (NOTAL.EQ.2) CALL NUMBER(XCENT,YCENT,XLHT,AL,0.0,-1)
C *** TC PLOT ELEMENTS
C
CALL CALPLT(XROT(1),YROT(1),3)
DO 30 N=2, NEND
CALL CALPLT(XROT(N),YROT(N),2)
DO 30 CONTINUE
CALL CALPLT(XROT(NEND),YROT(NEND),3)
IF(NEND.LE.2) GO TO 36
CALL CALPLT(XROT(1),YROT(1),2)
CALL CALPLT(XROT(1),YROT(1),3)
DO 36 CONTINUE
GO TO 100
DO 100 CONTINUE
IF(KDISP.NE.3) GO TO 650
600 CONTINUE
C *** TC PLOT VECTORS AT GRID POINTS
C
DC 601 ND=1, NNJDE
IF(NUMPT(ND).LE.0) GO TO 601
IF(NUMPT(ND).LE.NDMIN) GR.NUMPT(ND).GT.NDMAX) GO TO 601
IF(XPT(ND).GT.XVZMAX(1)) GO TO 601
IF(XPT(ND).LT.XVZMIN(1)) GO TO 601
IF(YPT(ND).GT.XVZMAX(2)) GO TO 601
IF(YPT(ND).LT.XVZMIN(2)) GO TO 601
IF(ZPT(ND).GT.XVZMAX(3)) GO TO 601
IF(ZPT(ND).LT.XVZMIN(3)) GO TO 601

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X(1) = XSIGN*(XPT(ND)+XSHIFT)/PSCALE
Y(1) = XSIGN*(YPT(ND)+YSHIFT)/PSCALE
Z(1) = ZSIGN*(ZPT(ND)+ZSHIFT)/PSCALE
XCISP(1) = 0.0
YCISP(1) = 0.0
ZCISP(1) = 0.0
IF(NUDI$P.NE.0) XDISP(1) = UPT(ND)
IF(NVDISP.NE.0) YDISP(1) = WPT(ND)
IF(NWDISP.NE.0) ZDISP(1) = WPT(ND)
X(2) = XSIGN*(XPT(ND)+XDISP(1))*DMAG+XSHIFT/PSCALE
Y(2) = XSIGN*(YPT(ND)+YDISP(1))*DMAG+XSHIFT/PSCALE
Z(2) = ZSIGN*(ZPT(ND)+ZDISP(1))*DMAG+XSHIFT/PSCALE
I = KVERT
J = KVERT
DC 605 N=1,2
XROT(N) = A(I,1)*X(N)+A(I,2)*Y(N)+A(I,3)*Z(N)
YROT(N) = A(J,1)*X(N)+A(J,2)*Y(N)+A(J,3)*Z(N)
YROT(N) = DELX
YROT(N) = YROT(N)+DELY
CONTINUE
605 XARW = 0.06
YARW = XARW/3.0
CALL GARROW(XROT(1),YROT(1),XROT(2),YROT(2),1,XARW,YARW)
CONTINUE
601 CONTINUE
650 CONTINUE
520 CONTINUE
510 CONTINUE
500 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE DSCALE(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
C *** THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINES THE SCALE FACTOR FOR DISPLACEMENTS
C
COMMON/CONTROL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMxz,KSYMZY,XLHT,
1KFORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KCODE
COMMON/SAVE/ DMAG,IDMAG
COMMON/KOUNT/ NNODE,NNDEST,NUDISP,NVDISP,NWDISP
DIMENSION NUMPT(1),XPT(1),YPT(1),ZPT(1),UPT(1),VPT(1),WPT(1)
IF(KDISP.EQ.0.OR.KDISP.EQ.2) GO TO 10
GC TO (10,20), IDMAG
10 CONTINUE
DMAG = DMAG
GC TO 30
20 CONTINUE
DMAX = 0.0
DC 100 I=1,NNODE

```

```

DCC07210
DCC07220
DCC07230
DCC07240
DCC07250
DCC07260
DCC07270
DCC07280
DCC07290
DCC07300
DCC07310
DCC07320
DCC07330
DCC07340
DCC07350
DCC07360
DCC07370
DCC07380
DCC07390
DCC07400
DCC07410
DCC07420
DCC07430
DCC07440
DCC07450
DCC07460
DCC07470
DCC07480
DCC07490
DCC07500
DCC07510
DCC07520
DCC07530
DCC07540
DCC07550
DCC07560
DCC07570
DCC07580
DCC07590
DCC07600
DCC07610
DCC07620
DCC07630
DCC07640
DCC07650
DCC07660
DCC07670
DCC07680

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```

500 IF(NUDISP*EQ.0) GO TO 500
    CONTINUE(1),GT.DMAX) DMAX = ABS(UPT(1))
    CONTINUE
501 IF(NVDISP*EQ.0) GO TO 501
    IF(ABS(VPT(1)),GT.DMAX) DMAX = ABS(VPT(1))
    CONTINUE
502 IF(NWDISP*EQ.0) GO TO 502
    IF(ABS(WPT(1)),GT.DMAX) DMAX = ABS(WPT(1))
    CONTINUE
100 DMAG = CMAGS/DMAX
30 CONTINUE
    RETURN
END
C ***
C *** SETS UP COEFFICIENTS OF ROTATION MATRIX
C ***
    COMMON/CONTROL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMxz,KSYMZY,NOTAT,XLHT,
    1KFORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
    2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
    COMMON/ABLK/ A(3,3)
    PI=3.1415926536
    SINPHI = SIN(PHI*PI/180.0)
    COSPHI = COS(PHI*PI/180.0)
    SINTHE = SIN(THETA*PI/180.0)
    COSTHE = COS(THETA*PI/180.0)
    SINPSI = SIN(PSI*PI/180.0)
    COSPSI = COS(PSI*PI/180.0)
    A(1,1) = COSTHE*COSPSI
    A(1,2) = COSPSI*SINTHE*SINPHI-SINPSI*COSPHI
    A(1,3) = SINTHE*COSPHI*COSPSI+SINPHI*SINPSI
    A(2,1) = SINPSI*COSTHE
    A(2,2) = SINPSI+SINPSI*SINPHI*COSPHI
    A(2,3) = SINTHE*COSPHI*SINPSI-SINPSI*COSPSI
    A(3,1) = -SINTHE
    A(3,2) = COSTHE*SINPHI
    A(3,3) = COSTHE*COSPHI
    RETURN
END
C ***
C *** SUBROUTINE XYSICAL
C *** TO DETERMINE SCALE FACTOR FOR MODEL GEOMETRY.
C ***
    COMMON/CONTROL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMxz,KSYMZY,NOTAT,XLHT,
    1KFORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
    2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
    COMMON/XYZLIM/ XYZMAX(3),XYZMIN(3)

```

```

DDC07690
DDC07700
DDC07710
DDC07720
DDC07730
DDC07740
DDC07750
DDC07760
DDC07770
DDC07780
DDC07790
DDC07800
DDC07810
DDC07820
DDC07830
DDC07840
DDC07850
DDC07860
DDC07870
DDC07880
DDC07890
DDC07900
DDC07910
DDC07920
DDC07930
DDC07940
DDC07950
DDC07960
DDC07970
DDC07980
DDC07990
DDC08000
DDC08010
DDC08020
DDC08030
DDC08040
DDC08050
DDC08060
DDC08070
DDC08080
DDC08090
DDC08100
DDC08110
DDC08120
DDC08130
DDC08140
DDC08150
DDC08160

```



```

CCMCMCN/ CORGN/ XOABS, YOABS, XPMAX, XSPACE, PSIZE
COMMON/ ABLK/ A(3,3)
COMMON/ PDELS/ DELX, DELY
I = KHRZ
J = KVERT
DMAX = 0.0
DO 5 N=1,5
  VSUM = ABS(XYZMAX(N)-XYZMIN(N))
  IF(VSUM.GT.DMAX) DMAX = VSUM
5 CONTINUE DMAX/PLOTSZ
PSCALE = DMAX
DO 10 L=1,2
  DO 10 M=1,2
  DO 10 N=1,2
    X = XYZMIN(1)
    IF(L.EQ.2) X = XYZMAX(1)
    Y = XYZMIN(2)
    IF(M.EQ.2) Y = XYZMAX(2)
    Z = XYZMIN(3)
    IF(N.EQ.2) Z = XYZMAX(3)
    XROT = A(I,1)*X+A(I,2)*Y+A(I,3)*Z
    YROT = A(J,1)*X+A(J,2)*Y+A(J,3)*Z
    IF(L*M*N.NE.1) GO TO 30
20 CONTINUE
    XRMIN = XROT
    XRMAX = XROT
    YRMIN = YROT
    YEMAX = YROT
30 CONTINUE
    XRMIN = XROT
    XRMAX = XROT
    YRMIN = YROT
    YEMAX = YROT
10 CONTINUE
    YR = ABS(YRMAX-YRMIN)
    IF(YR/PSCALE.GT.PSIZE) PSCALE = YR/PSIZE
    XRMAX = XRMAX/PSCALE
    YRMAX = YRMAX/PSCALE
    XRMIN = XRMIN/PSCALE
    YRMIN = YRMIN/PSCALE
    DELX = -XRMIN
    DELY = -YRMIN
    XCRGN = 0.0
    YCRGN = 0.0
    RETURN
  END
SUBROUTINE XPLGD(NEND,X,Y,Z)

```

```

DCC08170
DCC08180
DCC08190
DCC08200
DCC08210
DCC08220
DCC08230
DCC08240
DCC08250
DCC08260
DCC08270
DCC08280
DCC08290
DCC08300
DCC08310
DCC08320
DCC08330
DCC08340
DCC08350
DCC08360
DCC08370
DCC08380
DCC08390
DCC08400
DCC08410
DCC08420
DCC08430
DCC08440
DCC08450
DCC08460
DCC08470
DCC08480
DCC08490
DCC08500
DCC08510
DCC08520
DCC08530
DCC08540
DCC08550
DCC08560
DCC08570
DCC08580
DCC08590
DCC08600
DCC08610
DCC08620
DCC08630
DCC08640

```



```

C *** FOR GENERATING EXPLODED PLOTS.
C
      CCMGN/CONTRL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMxz,KSYMZY,NOTAT,XLHT,
      1KHORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,I$SCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
      2$SCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
      DIMENSION X(4),Y(4),Z(4)
C
C *** TO CALCULATE THE INCENTER OF TRIANGLES
C
      IF(NEND.NE.3) GO TO 20
      CONTINUE
      A = SQRT((X(2)-X(3))**2+(Y(2)-Y(3))**2+(Z(2)-Z(3))**2)
      B = SQRT((X(1)-X(3))**2+(Y(1)-Y(3))**2+(Z(1)-Z(3))**2)
      C = SQRT((X(1)-X(2))**2+(Y(1)-Y(2))**2+(Z(1)-Z(2))**2)
      AC1 = A/(A+B+C)
      AC2 = B/(A+B+C)
      AC3 = C/(A+B+C)
      XOC = AC1*X(1)+AC2*X(2)+AC3*X(3)
      YOC = AC1*Y(1)+AC2*Y(2)+AC3*Y(3)
      ZOC = AC1*Z(1)+AC2*Z(2)+AC3*Z(3)
      GO TO 190
      CONTINUE
      20
C
C *** TO CALCULATE THE CENTROID OF RODS,BARS,AND CUADS
C
      XCC = 0.0
      YOC = 0.0
      ZCC = 0.0
      DO 100 I=1,NEND
      XCC = XCC+X(I)
      YCC = YCC+Y(I)
      ZCC = ZCC+Z(I)
      CONTINUE
      100
      XCC = XCC/FLOAT(NEND)
      YCC = YCC/FLOAT(NEND)
      ZCC = ZCC/FLOAT(NEND)
      CONTINUE
      190
C
C *** TO REDUCE THE SIZE OF THE ELEMENT
C
      DO 200 I=1,NEND
      X(I) = X(I)*DMAG
      Y(I) = Y(I)*DMAG
      Z(I) = Z(I)*DMAG
      CONTINUE
      200
C
C *** TO CALCULATE THE CENTROID OF THE REDUCED ELEMENT
C

```



```

C *** SHIFT CORNERS OF ORIGINAL AND REDUCED TO MAKE CENTROIDS MATCH
C
XRC = XCC*DMAG
YRC = YCC*DMAG
ZRC = ZCC*DMAG

C ***
DO 400 I=1,NEND
  X(I) = X(I)+(XCC-XRC)
  Y(I) = Y(I)+(YCC-YRC)
  Z(I) = Z(I)+(ZCC-ZRC)
CONTINUE
RETURN
400

C ***
SUBROUTINE GARROW(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,NC,XHEAD,YHEAD)
ENC
TC DRAW ARROWS FROM X1,Y1 TO X2,Y2.
C ***
DEN = SQRT((X2-X1)**2+(Y2-Y1)**2)
IF(DEN.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5000
C = (X1-Y2)/DEN
S = (Y1-Y2)/DEN
CALL CALPLT(X1,Y1,3)
CALL CALPLT(X2,Y2,2)
IF(NC.LT.1) GO TO 1000
XA = X2+(C*XHEAD-S*YHEAD)
YA = Y2+(S*XHEAD+C*YHEAD)
CALL CALPLT(XA,YA,2)
IF(NC.LT.2) GO TO 1000
XB = X2+(S*XHEAD-S*(-YHEAD))
YB = Y2+(S*XHEAD+C*(-YHEAD))
CALL CALPLT(XB,YB,2)
IF(NC.LT.3) GO TO 1000
CALL CALPLT(X2,Y2,2)
IF(NC.LT.4) GO TO 1000
XC = X2+(-S*YHEAD)
YC = Y2+(C*YHEAD)
CALL CALPLT(XC,YC,2)
IF(NC.LT.5) GO TO 1000
XD = X2+(-S*(-YHEAD))
YD = Y2+(C*(-YHEAD))
CALL CALPLT(XD,YD,2)
/
CONTINUE
CALL CALPLT(X2,Y2,3)
1000
5000
CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE NDLET(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
C

```

```

DDC091130
DDC091140
DDC091150
DDC091160
DDC091170
DDC091180
DDC091190
DDC09120
DDC091210
DDC091220
DDC091230
DDC091240
DDC091250
DDC091260
DDC091270
DDC091280
DDC091290
DDC091300
DDC091310
DDC091320
DDC091330
DDC091340
DDC091350
DDC091360
DDC091370
DDC091380
DDC091390
DDC09140
DDC091410
DDC091420
DDC091430
DDC091440
DDC091450
DDC091460
DDC091470
DDC091480
DDC091490
DDC091500
DDC091510
DDC091520
DDC091530
DDC091540
DDC091550
DDC091560
DDC091570
DDC091580
DDC091590
DDC091600

```


C *** FOR ANNOTATING GRID POINT NUMBERS ON PLOTS.

```

COMMON/CONTRL/ KGEOM, KDATA, KPLOT, KSYMXY, KSYMxz, KSYMZY, NOTAT, XLHT,
1 KKHORZ, KVERT, PHI, THETA,
2 PSCALE, KDISP, DMAG, KODE
COMMON/LIMITS/ XXMAX, YYMAX, ZZMAX, XXMIN, YYMIN, ZZMIN, NDMAX, NDMIN,
1 NELMAX, NELMIN
COMMON/XYZLIM/ XYZMAX(3), XYZMIN(3)
COMMON/ABLK/ A(3,3)
COMMON/KOUNT/ NNODE, NNDEST, NUDISP, NVDISP, NWCISP
COMMON/DELS/ DELX, DELY
DIMENSION NUMPT(1), XPT(1), YPT(1), ZPT(1), UPT(1), VPT(1), WPT(1)
II = KHCRTZ
JJ = KVERT
XSHIFT = 0.0
YSHIFT = 0.0
ZSHIFT = 0.0
DO 500 I=1,NNODE
IF (NUMPT(I)).LT.0) GO TO 500
IF (NUMPT(I)).LT.XDMIN.OR.NUMPT(I).GT.NDMAX) GO TO 500
IF (XPT(I)).GT.XYZMAX(1)) GO TO 500
IF (YPT(I)).LT.XYZMIN(1)) GO TO 500
IF (XPT(I)).GT.XYZMAX(2)) GO TO 500
IF (YPT(I)).LT.XYZMIN(2)) GO TO 500
IF (ZPT(I)).GT.XYZMAX(3)) GO TO 500
IF (ZPT(I)).LT.XYZMIN(3)) GO TO 500
X = (XPT(I))+XSHIFT)/PSCALE
Y = (YPT(I))+YSHIFT)/PSCALE
Z = (ZPT(I))+ZSHIFT)/PSCALE
XROT = A(IJ,1)*X+A(IJ,2)*Y+A(IJ,3)*Z
YROT = A(IJ,1)*X+A(IJ,2)*Y+A(IJ,3)*Z
XL = XROT+XLHT/2.0
YL = YROT+XLHT/2.0
AL = XL*DELY
YL = YL*DELY
AL = NUMPT(I)
CALL NUMBER(XL, YL, XLHT, AL, 0.0, -1)
CONTINUE
RETURN
500
END
SUBROUTINE DATA1(NUMPT, XPT, YPT, ZPT, UPT, VPT, WPT)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE DATA5(NUMPT, XPT, YPT, ZPT, UPT, VPT, WPT)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE GEOM1(NUMPT, XPT, YPT, ZPT, UPT, VPT, WPT)
RETURN

```



```

END
SUBROUTINE GEOM2(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE NFRAME
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE CCRT2
RETURN
END
C ***** ADAPT FOR NPS SYSTEM
C
C
SUBROUTINE CALCMP
COMMON/PLOTC/ Ibuff(1024)
CALL PLOTS
RETURN
END
C ***** ADAPT FOR NPS SYSTEM
C
C
SUBROUTINE CALPLT(X,Y,IPEN)
CALL PLOT(X,Y,IPEN)
RETURN
END
C ***** ADAPT FOR NPS SYSTEM
C
C
SUBROUTINE NOTATE(X,Y,HT,BCD,THETA,N)
DIMENSION BCD(1)
CALL SYMBOL(X,Y,HT,BCD,THETA,N)
RETURN
END
C ***** ADAPT FOR NPS SYSTEM
C
C
SUBROUTINE GEOM9(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
C *** USER SUPPLIED GEOMETRY INPUT SUBROUTINE.
C
COMMON/CONTROL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSVMXZ,KSVMYZ,NSTAT,XLHT,
1KHORZ,KVERT,PHT,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,IISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
COMMON/KOUNT/ NMODE,NNDIST,NUDISP,NVDISP,NWCISP
COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(14),NELTP,NUMEL
DIMENSION NUMPT(1),XPT(1),YPT(1),ZPT(1),UPT(1),VPT(1),WPT(1)
C *** INSERT ROUTINE HERE
C
C
READ(5,100) HED
FORMAT(12A6)
100

```

```

DDC10090
DDC10100
DDC10110
DDC10120
DDC10130
DDC10140
DDC10150
DDC10160
DDC10170
DDC10180
DDC10190
DDC10200
DDC10210
DDC10220
DDC10230
DDC10240
DDC10250
DDC10260
DDC10270
DDC10280
DDC10290
DDC10300
DDC10310
DDC10320
DDC10330
DDC10340
DDC10350
DDC10360
DDC10370
DDC10380
DDC10390
DDC10400
DDC10410
DDC10420
DDC10430
DDC10440
DDC10450
DDC10460
DDC10470
DDC10480
DDC10490
DDC10500
DDC10510
DDC10520
DDC10530
DDC10540
DDC10550
DDC10560

```



```

C *****READ MASTER CONTROL DARD
C
200 READ(5,200)NUMNP,NELTYP
   NNODE=NUMNP
C *****READ OR GENERATE NODAL POINT DATA
C
C *****CHECK IF GENERATION IS REQUIRED
C
10 READ(5,300) N,XPT(N),YPT(N),ZPT(N),KN
   NUMP(N)=N
300 FORMAT(15,30X,3F10.0,15)
   IF (NOLD.EQ.0) GO TO 50
C *****CHECK IF GENERATION IS REQUIRED
C
   IF (KN.EQ.0) GO TO 50
   NUM=(N-NOLD)/KN
   NUMN=NUM-1
   IF (NUMN.LT.1) GO TO 50
   XNUM=NUM
   DX=(XPT(N)-XPT(NOLD))/XNUM
   DY=(YPT(N)-YPT(NOLD))/XNUM
   DZ=(ZPT(N)-ZPT(NOLD))/XNUM
   K=NOLD
DC 30 J=1,NUMN
   KK=K
   K=K+KN
   XPT(K)=XPT(KK)+DX
   YPT(K)=YPT(KK)+DY
   ZPT(K)=ZPT(KK)+DZ
   NUMPT(K)=K
   CONTINUE
30 NOLD=N
50 IF (N.NE.NUMNP) GO TO 10
   CONTINUE
   NUMEL=0
C ***** READ ELEMENT CONTROL CARDS
DO 900 M=1,NELTYP
1001 READ(5,1001,END=999) NPAR
   MTYPE=NPAR(1)
   CALL ELTYPE(MTYPE)
900 CONTINUE
999 ENDFILE 10
   RETURN
END

```

```

DDC10570
DDC10580
DDC10590
DDC10600
DDC10610
DDC10620
DDC10630
DDC10640
DDC10650
DDC10660
DDC10670
DDC10680
DDC10690
DDC10700
DDC10710
DDC10720
DDC10730
DDC10740
DDC10750
DDC10760
DDC10770
DDC10780
DDC10790
DDC10800
DDC10810
DDC10820
DDC10830
DDC10840
DDC10850
DDC10860
DDC10870
DDC10880
DDC10890
DDC10900
DDC10910
DDC10920
DDC10930
DDC10940
DDC10950
DDC10960
DDC10970
DDC10980
DDC10990
DDC11000
DDC11010
DDC11020
DDC11030
DDC11040

```



```

SUBROUTINE ELTYPE(MTYPE)
  GO TO (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12),MTYPE
  1 CALL TRUSS
  2 CALL BEAM
  3 CALL PLANE
  4 CALL PLANE
  5 CALL ERROR
  6 CALL SHELL
  7 CALL ERROR
  8 CALL ERROR
  9 CALL ERROR
  10 CALL ERROR
  11 CALL ERROR
  12 CALL ERROR
  900 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE ERROR(MTYPE)
  C ***** THIS SUBROUTINE TERMINATES THE PROGRAM DUE ERROR IN INPUT
  C
  100 WRITE(6,100) MTYPE
  100 FORMAT('ELEMENT TYPE',14,'CANNOT BE PLOTTED')
  CALL PSTOP
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE TRUSS
  C *** THIS SUBROUTINE READS TRUSS(ELTYPE 1) CONNECTIVITY
  C
  COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(14),NELTYP,NUMEL
  NUME=NP(2)
  NUMMAT=NP(3)
  C ***** READ MATERIAL PROPERTY CARDS (DUMMY)
  DO 10 I=1,NUMMAT
  1001 READ(5,1001) DUMMY
  10 CONTINUE
  C ***** READ ELEMENT LOAD MUL. (DUMMY1)

```

```

DGC11050
DGC11060
DGC11070
DGC11080
DGC11090
DGC11100
DGC11110
DGC11120
DGC11130
DGC11140
DGC11150
DGC11160
DGC11170
DGC11180
DGC11190
DGC11200
DGC11210
DGC11220
DGC11230
DGC11240
DGC11250
DGC11260
DGC11270
DGC11280
DGC11290
DGC11300
DGC11310
DGC11320
DGC11330
DGC11340
DGC11350
DGC11360
DGC11370
DGC11380
DGC11390
DGC11400
DGC11410
DGC11420
DGC11430
DGC11440
DGC11450
DGC11460
DGC11470
DGC11480
DGC11490
DGC11500
DGC11510
DGC11520

```



```

DO 20 I=1,4 DUMMY1
  READ(5,1001)
  CONTINUE
  IF (NPAR(14).EQ.0) NPAR(14) = 1
  N = NPAR(14)
  READ ELEMENT CONNECTION INFORMATION OR GENERATE
  100 READ(5,1004) M,II,JJ,MTYP,TEM,KK
  1004 FORMAT(1,15,F10.0,15)
  IF (KK.EQ.0) KK=1
  120 IF (M.NE.N) GO TO 200
  I=II
  J=JJ
  KKK=KK
  CONTINUE
  200 NUMEL=NUMEL+1
  K=0
  L=0
  WRITE (10) N,I,J,K,L
  IF (N.EQ.NUMEL) RETURN
  N=N+1
  I=I+KKK
  J=J+KKK
  IF (N.GT.M) GO TO 100
  GO TO 120
END
SUBROUTINE PLANE
C ***** THIS SUBROUTINE READS MEMBRANE CARDS
C
  DIMENSION EMUL(4,5),IE(5),IX(4)
  COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(14),NELTYP,NUMEL
  NUME= NPAR(2)
  NUMMAT= NPAR(3)
  C ***** READ MATERIAL PROPERTIES
  DO 60 M=1,NUMMAT
    READ(5,1010) MAT,NT
    1010 FORMAT(2,15)
    IF (NT.EQ.0) NT=1
    NTC=2* NT
    DO 50 K=1,NTC
      READ(5,1005) DUMMY
      1005 FORMAT(10A8)
      50 CONTINUE
    C ***** READ ELEMENT LOAD FACTORS
    C
      READ(5,1002) ((EMUL(I,J),J=1,5),I=1,4)

```

```

DO 11530
DO 11540
DO 11550
DO 11560
DO 11570
DO 11580
DO 11590
DO 11600
DO 11610
DO 11620
DO 11630
DO 11640
DO 11650
DO 11660
DO 11670
DO 11680
DO 11690
DO 11700
DO 11710
DO 11720
DO 11730
DO 11740
DO 11750
DO 11760
DO 11770
DO 11780
DO 11790
DO 11800
DO 11810
DO 11820
DO 11830
DO 11840
DO 11850
DO 11860
DO 11870
DO 11880
DO 11890
DO 11900
DO 11910
DO 11920
DO 11930
DO 11940
DO 11950
DO 11960
DO 11970
DO 11980
DO 11990
DO 12000

```



```

1002 FORMAT(5F10.0)
C *** READ ELEMENT PROPERTIES
C
IF(NPAR(14).EQ.0) NPAR(14) = 1
N=NPARG(14)-1
READ(5,1003) M,(IE(1),I=1,4),KG
130 FORMAT(15I5,30X,15)
1003 IF(KG.EQ.0) KG=1
IF(IE(3).EQ.IE(4)) IE(4)=0
140 N=N+1
IF(M.EQ.N) GO TO 145
DO 142 I=1,4
142 IX(I)=IX(I)+KG
GO TO 150
145 DC 148 I=1,4
146 IX(I)=IE(I)
150 CONTINUE
I = IX(1)
J = IX(2)
K = IX(3)
L = IX(4)
NUMEL=NUMEL+1
WRITE(10) N,I,J,K,L
310 IF(N.EQ.NUMEL) RETURN
IF(N.EQ.M) GO TO 130
GO TO 140
END
SUBROUTINE BEAM
C *** THIS SUBROUTINE READS BEAM(ELTYP 2) CONNECTIVITY
C
COMMON/COMMON/NUMNP,NPAR(14),NELTYP,NUMEL
NUME=NPARG(2)
NUMEPC=NPARG(3)
NUMEFC=NPARG(4) * 2
NUMMAT=NPARG(5)
READ MATERIAL PROPERTY CARDS (DUMMY)
DO 10 I=1,NUMMAT
1001 READ(5,1001) DUMMY
1001 FORMAT(10A8)
CONTINUE
C *** READ ELEMENT PROPERTY CARDS (DUMMY1)
DO 20 J=1,NUMEPC
20 READ(5,1001) DUMMY1
CONTINUE
C *** READ ELEMENT LOAD MULTIPLIERS(DUMMY2)
DO 30 K=1,3

```

```

DOCL2010
DOCL2020
DOCL2030
DOCL2040
DOCL2050
DOCL2060
DOCL2070
DOCL2080
DOCL2090
DOCL2100
DOCL2110
DOCL2120
DOCL2130
DOCL2140
DOCL2150
DOCL2160
DOCL2170
DOCL2180
DOCL2190
DOCL2200
DOCL2210
DOCL2220
DOCL2230
DOCL2240
DOCL2250
DOCL2260
DOCL2270
DOCL2280
DOCL2290
DOCL2300
DOCL2310
DOCL2320
DOCL2330
DOCL2340
DOCL2350
DOCL2360
DOCL2370
DOCL2380
DOCL2390
DOCL2400
DOCL2410
DOCL2420
DOCL2430
DOCL2440
DOCL2450
DOCL2460
DOCL2470
DOCL2480

```



```

30      READ (5,1001) DUMMY2
C ***      CONTINUE FIXED-END FORCE CARDS(DUMMY3)
          DC 40 L=1,NUMFEF
          READ(5,1001) DUMMY3
          CONTINUE
          IF(NPAR(14).EQ.0) NPAR(14) = 1
          N=NPART(14)
C ***      READ ELEMENT CONNECTION INFO
          READ(5,1002) M,I,J,K,L
          FORMAT(3I5,47X,18)
          IF (KK.EQ.0) KK=1
          IF (M.NE.N) GO TO 200
          I = I I
          J = J J
          KKK = KK
          CONTINUE
          NUMEL = NUMEL+1
          K = 0
          L = 0
          WRITE (10) N,I,J,K,L
          IF (N.EQ.NUMEL) RETURN
          N = N + 1
          I = I + KKK
          J = J + KKK
          IF (N.GT.M) GO TO 100
          GO TO 120
          END
          SUBROUTINE SHELL
C ***** THIS SUBROUTINE READS ELTYPE 6 CARDS
C
          DIMENSION IY(7),IX(4)
          COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(14),NELTYP,NUMEL
          ISTOP=0
          NUME = NPAR(2)
          NUMAT = NPAR(3)
          MAT= 2*NUMAT
C *****      READ MATERIAL PROPERTIES (DUMMY)
          DO 10 N=1,NMAT
          READ(5,1000) DUMMY
          FORMAT(10A8)
          10      CONTINUE
C *****      READ ELEMENT LOAD FACTORS (DUMMY1)
          DO 20 K=1,5
          READ(5,1000) DUMMY1
          CONTINUE
          20      IF(NPAR(14).EQ.0) NPAR(14) = 1

```

```

DDC12490
DDC12500
DDC12510
DDC12520
DDC12530
DDC12540
DDC12550
DDC12560
DDC12570
DDC12580
DDC12590
DDC12600
DDC12610
DDC12620
DDC12630
DDC12640
DDC12650
DDC12660
DDC12670
DDC12680
DDC12690
DDC12700
DDC12710
DDC12720
DDC12730
DDC12740
DDC12750
DDC12760
DDC12770
DDC12780
DDC12790
DDC12800
DDC12810
DDC12820
DDC12830
DDC12840
DDC12850
DDC12860
DDC12870
DDC12880
DDC12890
DDC12900
DDC12910
DDC12920
DDC12930
DDC12940
DDC12950
DDC12960

```



```

      NN = NPAR(14)-1
      READ(5,1001) MM,IY
1001  FORMAT(815)
110  NN = NN + 1
      IF (MM -NN) 440,50,60
50    DO 45 I=1,7
45    IX(I) = IY(I)
      INCL = IY(7)
      IF (INCL.EQ.0) INCL=1
      GO TO 70
70    DO 65 I=1,4
65    IX(I) = IX(I) + INCL
70    CONTINUE
      I=IX(1)
      J=IX(2)
      K=IX(3)
      L=IX(4)
      LMEL = NUNEL +1
      WRITE(10) NN,I,J,K,L
      GO TO 500
500  WRITE (6,2005) MM
2005  FORMAT(19H)CARD FOR ELEMENT(,15,14H) IS IN ERROR.,IX)
      ISTOP = 1
      IF (NN.LT.MM) GO TO 110
      IF (NN.EQ.NUME) RETURN
      IF (ISTOP.EQ.1) STOP
      GO TO 100
END
      SUBROUTINE DATA9(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT,DISPD,NON)
C *** USER SUPPLIED DISPLACEMENT INPUT SUBROUTINE.
C
C COMMON/CDATA/NTIME,NTLC
C COMMON/CONTR/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMXX,KSYMZY,NQTAT,XLHT,
1KHCRZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
C CMCMC/KOUNT/ NNODE,NNDIST,NUDISP,NVDISP,NWCISP
      DIMENSION NUMPT(1),XPT(1),YPT(1),ZPT(1),UPT(1),VPT(1),WPT(1)
      DIMENSION DISPD(5,3,NON)
C
      IF (NUDISP.EQ.0) GO TO 25
      IF (NTIME.NE.0) GO TO 100
      READ(5,1000) NTLC,SCALEF
1000  FORMAT(15,F10.0)
      IF (SCALEF.EQ.0) SCALEF=1.0
10    READ(5,2000) N,NLCAS,U,V,W
2000  FORMAT(2I4,3E12,5)
      DISPD(NLCAS,1,N) = U*SCALEF

```

```

DDC12970
DDC12980
DDC12990
DDC13000
DDC13010
DDC13020
DDC13030
DDC13040
DDC13050
DDC13060
DDC13070
DDC13080
DDC13090
DDC13100
DDC13110
DDC13120
DDC13130
DDC13140
DDC13150
DDC13160
DDC13170
DDC13180
DDC13190
DDC13200
DDC13210
DDC13220
DDC13230
DDC13240
DDC13250
DDC13260
DDC13270
DDC13280
DDC13290
DDC13300
DDC13310
DDC13320
DDC13330
DDC13340
DDC13350
DDC13360
DDC13370
DDC13380
DDC13390
DDC13400
DDC13410
DDC13420
DDC13430

```



```

DISPD(NLCAS,2,N) = V*SCALEF
DISPD(NLCAS,3,N) = W*SCALEF
IF( (NLCAS.EQ.NTLC).AND.(N.EQ. 1 ) ) GO TO 100
GO TO 10
NTIME = NTIME + 1
CC 20 I=1,NNODE
DPT(I) = DISPD(NTIME,1,I)
VPT(I) = DISPD(NTIME,2,I)
WPT(I) = DISPD(NTIME,3,I)
CONTINUE
CC 20 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
100
200
20
25

```

```

DOC13440
DOC13450
DOC13460
DOC13470
DOC13480
DOC13490
DOC13500
DOC13510
DOC13520
DOC13530
DOC13540
DOC13550

```


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